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The brilliant liftoff of the space shuttle Challenger made silhouettes of photographers.

Shuttle Launch Turns Nighttime to Day

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — The space shuttle Challenger, its brilliant liftoff turning nighttime into day, carried five men into space early Tuesday to start a six-day mission marking several firsts for the American space program.

Included in the crew of this eighth shuttle launch were the first black astronaut and the oldest astronaut. Moreover, no other shuttle has lifted off in darkness or landed in it, as Challenger is expected to do next Monday.

After thunderstorms and vivid lightning moved away from nearby beaches and out to sea shortly before midnight, Challenger's two solid-rocket boosters and three main engines provided their own spectacular light show as the shuttle rose from Launch Pad 39A at 7:32 A.M., 17 minutes after the planned liftoff time.

Trailing the 110-ton spacecruiser was a long, brilliant trail of orange flame that, under optimum conditions, may have been visible in several states and for about 500 miles (800 kilometers), as far north as South Carolina and beyond Cuba to the south.

For almost three hours before the crew finished entering the shuttle at 12:15 A.M., flight directors were concerned that the thunderstorms, which moved as close as five miles from the launch pad, might further delay the mission.

If lightning is sighted within five miles of the pad, launch directives state clearly that liftoff is to be postponed along with loading of the explosive hydrogen and oxygen fuels that power the shuttle's main engines. Lightning rods protected Challenger and its launch pad.

Commenting this third flight by Challenger is Captain Richard H. Truly of the U.S. Navy, co-pilot of the second shuttle mission two years ago.

Captain Truly's crew mates are the pilot, Commander Daniel C. Brandenstein of the navy, and three mission specialists: Lieutenant Commander Dale A. Gardner of the navy; Dr. William E. Thornton, a civilian; and Lieutenant Colonel Guion S. Bluford 2d of the air force.

Colonel Bluford is the nation's first black astronaut to be sent into space, while Dr. Thornton, 54, is the oldest American to be sent.

The first U.S. manned launch at night was on Dec. 7, 1972, when Apollo 17 lifted off here for the moon shortly after midnight. That liftoff was visible to residents of the Great Smoky Mountains, more than 500 miles away.

The current mission is a night flight for three reasons:

• Challenger is carrying in its cargo bay a \$43-million satellite for the government of India that is to forecast India's weather, broadcast radio and television and carry telephone calls to and from as many as 100,000 cities and villages throughout the subcontinent. To be positioned properly over India near the Equator, the satellite must be launched in space in the middle of the night about 25 hours after liftoff.

• The complexities of orbital mechanics, and Earth's rotation, dictate that the shuttle be launched at night if the satellite is to be located correctly.

• The National Aeronautics and

Space Administration wants to demonstrate that it can launch a shuttle at night, particularly from the Kennedy Space Center, where the weather is frequently more favorable at night than during the day.

• Perhaps most important, the Pentagon, the shuttle's major customer in years ahead, wants NASA to demonstrate night launches because it may want to use the shuttle on a military mission on short notice. Challenger's landing is planned for 12:23 A.M. local time Monday at Edwards Air Force Base in California's Mojave Desert.

That would be the first planned night landing attempted by a manned spacecraft, and is scheduled for some of the same reasons that the night launch is being made.

For the first time, the public will not be allowed to witness a shuttle landing. NASA is concerned that hundreds of moving automobiles with headlights might confuse the shuttle pilots as they glide "Challenger" out of total darkness on instruments toward a floodlit concrete runway at a landing speed of more than 300 miles an hour.

U.S. Marines Again Attacked As Beirut Fighting Continues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — U.S. marines battled Moslem militiamen around Beirut airport for the second day Tuesday, and hundreds of Lebanese Army troops were reported locked in fierce combat with Druze militiamen entrenched in the 25-story Holiday Inn. Explosions thundered across the city.

State and private radios said the Lebanese soldiers landed by boat and helicopter at the beachside Cadmos Hotel to protect U.S. Embassy personnel and Green Beret advisers living in the building. The broadcasts said the Lebanese then moved up to the Holiday Inn, which the Druze retook earlier in the day and from which they threatened to attack the Cadmos.

The U.S. aircraft carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower, carrying about 90 jet fighters, and a destroyer escort, armed with guided missiles, moved closer to the coast to support the marines at the airport, where two marines were killed 24 hours earlier.

There were no immediate reports of marine casualties Tuesday, but three French soldiers of the multinational peacekeeping force were killed and four wounded. Two died and two were wounded in a shelling attack on the French Embassy, and a Foreign Legionnaire was killed and two were wounded at a mid-city crossing point, officials said. A paramilitary guard at the embassy also was killed.

British peacekeeping forces also came under attack for the first time, in the same area where the French Legionnaires were hit, near the Galerie Semaan crossing point. No British casualties were reported.

U.S. marine positions at the airport came under militia fire at 4:55 P.M. and the marines fought back with machine-gun and rifle fire, said a spokesman, Warrant Officer Charles Rowe. He said the marines began receiving "rocket, mortar and artillery fire near our positions. Twenty-five shells landed near our positions in the span of one hour."

Another marine spokesman, Major Robert Jordan, said the U.S. troops fired "thousands of rounds" from 15mm artillery in southern and eastern districts around the airport and sent up Cobra helicopter gunships. But he denied reports



The bodies of two victims of an artillery attack on the French Embassy in Beirut Tuesday being taken away in an ambulance. Heavy fighting has now spread to center of the city.

that the gunships rocketed suspected militia positions in the Shiite Moslem stronghold of Bouj el-Barajneh.

Major Jordan said the airport fighting lasted about 90 minutes.

The Cadmos Hotel is about four miles (6.4 kilometers) north of the airport. Lebanese radios said President Amin Gemayel ordered his army to land just 400 yards (364 meters) from other U.S. marines guarding the six-story building that houses most U.S. Embassy personnel and a number of Green Berets. The embassy personnel have been quartered in a number of hotels and other buildings in West Beirut since the embassy building was blown up in a bomb attack April 18.

Druze militiamen who support the Shiite Moslem fighters had threatened earlier in the day to attack the Lebanese Army contingent guarding the hotel in the largely Druze-populated Ein Meress neighborhood of West Beirut, which includes the U.S., British and other foreign embassies.

Neighborhood residents said the trouble started when Lebanese troops were taken by helicopter to the hotel. The Druze thought they had an understanding with the Americans that only U.S. marines would be sent to the hotel to provide security for the Americans there.

The French Legionnaires, riding in a water truck, were hit early in the day by a "medium- or large-caliber projectile" at the Galerie Semaan crossing point between East and West Beirut, according to Major Alain de Lestrade, spokesman for the French contingent of the 3,400-man peacekeeping force.

A short time later and in almost the same place, Moslem militiamen sprayed rifle fire and rocket-propelled grenades on a British patrol led by Colonel David Roberts, commander of the 100-man British unit in the multinational force. He said none of his men was hit.

Six Lebanese soldiers died in local hospitals of wounds received in the last three days of fighting. Police said that brought the casualty toll since Sunday to 51 killed and 219 wounded. Among the dead were the two U.S. marines killed Monday in a mortar barrage at Beirut airport. Among the wounded were 14 marines, an Italian sergeant and 70 Lebanese soldiers.

In Damascus, Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, threatened "all-out support" for Amal, Lebanon's biggest Shiite Moslem militia. The Druze, who have been battling Christian militiamen in the mountains above the capital for months, had been supporting Amal with sporadic artillery barrages on Beirut from the hills since the fighting began Sunday.

In the street fighting, leftist and Moslem groups attacked the prime minister's office with rocket-propelled grenades and automatic-fire fire. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazan was not in his office when it was attacked but was conferring with Sunni and Shiite Moslem leaders at a house elsewhere, radio stations reported.

Manila Identifies Man It Claims Killed Aquino

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

MANILA — The Philippine military said Tuesday night that it has identified the assassin of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader, as a "notorious killer" who may have been used in the past by organized crime or subversive groups.

The announcement came nine days after Mr. Aquino was shot to death at Manila International Airport. It provided no clues as to who the killer might have represented or why he committed the assassination.

A brief announcement said the killer was Rolando Galman y Dawson, who lived in the small town of San Miguel in Bulacan province.

It said paraffin tests on Mr. Dawson's hands showed he had fired the .357-caliber Magnum pistol that the police say was used to kill Mr. Aquino when he stepped off an airplane under guard as he returned from exile in the United States.

The man now identified as Mr. Galman in the government's account was immediately shot to death by security guards and his identity had remained a mystery.

The Sunday Times of London identified the assassin last weekend as Rolando Vizzerra, a former member of the presidential guard.

Many Filipinos were convinced of some form of government con-

spiracy in the death of the man who was a longtime opponent of President Ferdinand E. Marcos. Mr. Marcos has denied that anyone in the government had anything to do with the assassination.

Major General Prospero Olivas, who is in charge of the investigation, said the authorities had reached a "definite conclusion" that the man was Mr. Galman.

"The assailant is a notorious killer, a gun for hire," General Olivas said, "and has reportedly been used by various elements, including organized crime or by subversive elements, possibly for individual vengeance or possibly for armed robbery, kidnapping, hijacking, bank holdups or kidnapping for ransom."

Meanwhile, Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Manila, appealed for national reconciliation and warned that pent-up anger over Mr. Aquino's slaying may turn into violence.

Cardinal Sin said the assassination had left people "angry and restless and there are ugly undercurrents that threaten us all."

The cardinal's statement gave voice to the fears of many Filipinos that the funeral services planned for Mr. Aquino on Wednesday may result in violence.

Mr. Aquino's body has been viewed by hundreds of thousands of his supporters, in Manila and in his native province of Tarlac, and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Prime Minister Menachem Begin leaving office in Jerusalem after telling government officials of decision to step down.

Begin Confirms He'll Quit; Party Seeks Successor

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — After a dramatic two-day delay, Prime Minister Menachem Begin formally announced his resignation Tuesday, but he agreed to postpone the legal step that will make it final to allow his political colleagues to settle on a successor.

Mr. Begin, who was quoted as

having said, "I cannot continue," made known what was described as his irrevocable decision to the cabinet and other political leaders in a meeting of more than two hours in his office. But at the request of the cabinet, Mr. Begin delayed, at least for a day, the submission of his letter of resignation to President Chaim Herzog as required by Israeli law.

On Tuesday night, cabinet ministers from Mr. Begin's political party, Herut, met in an attempt to designate a successor who could hold together the six-party government coalition. The successor was thought most likely to be Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who, according to some sources, had already reached an understanding with his principal party rival, Dep-

uty Prime Minister David Levy.

Mr. Levy, however, said in a radio interview, "I understand there will be more than one candidate" to succeed Mr. Begin. The prime minister did not express a preference on his successor in the meeting.

Mr. Begin's resignation decision ended 48 hours of high political (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Israel Is Said to Accept Delay in Troop Pullback

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin was reported Tuesday to have agreed, at the personal request of President Ronald Reagan, to postpone for a few more days the partial withdrawal of the Israeli Army from Lebanon's Chief Mountains. It was the second postponement in a week.

A well-placed Israeli official said that Mr. Reagan's request was conveyed by his special Middle East envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, during a meeting Tuesday morning at the prime minister's office. Mr. McFarlane asked for the delay in the hope of arranging an agreement between Druze leaders and the Lebanese government that would permit the Lebanese Army to move into abandoned Israeli positions without being attacked by Druze Moslem militiamen.

Although no date for the pullback had been announced, it was apparently scheduled for Tuesday or Wednesday, after having been postponed from Sunday. Israeli photographers were escorted by the army into Lebanon Tuesday to prepare for the withdrawal. Israeli officials stressed that they would not put it off much longer.

In the Chief Mountains, fighting has flared between Druze and Christian factions in recent months, with Israeli troops mediating and intervening in an effort to hold down the combat. But the Druze, led by Walid Jumblat, tend to see the Lebanese Army as a vehicle of expanded Christian influence. The fear is that the Israeli withdrawal from the mountains (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Marcos Followers Widely Suspected of Plotting Assassination

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

MANILA — Since the murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., there has been skepticism about the government's contention that it had nothing to do with the killing.

It may not be surprising, given this country's well-developed cynicism toward politics, that many Filipinos say flatly that President Ferdinand E. Marcos lies behind the assassination.

What is surprising is the way in which Filipino lawyers, journalists and businessmen have been speculating privately that one group or person among Mr. Marcos's friends and military officers may have plotted the assassination.

Many foreign diplomats here agree. Half a dozen senior Western and Asian diplomats who were interviewed in recent days said that although Mr. Marcos himself was an unlikely suspect, some of those around him, who may hope to succeed the

65-year-old president, were possible suspects.

Five of the six diplomats, in fact, suggested that Mr. Aquino had been killed as a result of a high-level conspiracy. They all admitted that their theories were based on no hard evidence. Yet such suggestions from such professional analysts, all representing

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governments on cordial terms with the Marcos regime, are among the problems the government now faces.

Monday produced more expressions of what could be termed doubt about the official version of events:

• A former Supreme Court justice, J.B.L. Reyes, refused Mr. Marcos's appointment to a special commission of inquiry into the killing of Mr. Aquino.

• The headlines Monday morning in several Manila newspapers warned against pub-

lic violence and reported that the police were preparing special measures for Mr. Aquino's funeral on Wednesday.

• The government television station quoted the deputy governor of the central bank as having assured the public that the bank was capable of handling any and all problems involving "withdrawals" from commercial banks.

The Marcos government, it appears, has gone on the defensive.

There has been some speculation from both foreign and Filipino sources over why anyone would have wanted to kill Mr. Aquino, although any group from the far left to the far right who wanted to put Mr. Marcos on the defensive could have benefited from Mr. Aquino's death.

If it is on the defensive, the government must convince the public that it is innocent. To do so, it must answer the questions that 10 days after the death of Mr. Aquino are left unanswered.

Last Friday, for example, Major General

Prospero Olivas, the chief investigator, told reporters that detailed questions concerning Mr. Aquino's removal from the airplane on which he had returned from the United States should be addressed to General Luther Custodio, General Custodio is commander of the Aviation Security Command, which supplied the guard that accompanied Mr. Aquino from the plane.

A few minutes later, however, General Olivas told reporters that General Custodio had been placed under confinement along with 14 soldiers who had been assigned to guard Mr. Aquino. Those soldiers are believed to be witnesses to the assassination, which took place immediately after Mr. Aquino left the plane. The government has said practically nothing about what those soldiers may have seen or known.

Probably the major question still left unanswered is how the purported assassin came to meet the right plane at the right time when it was not publicly known exactly when or how Mr. Aquino was returning.

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Medical Aid Is Lacking For Soldiers in Chad

Many Injured Die Without First Aid, Some May Wait 5 Days for Treatment

By Michael Goldsmith
The Associated Press

NDJAMENA, Chad — To be wounded in Chad's civil war can mean almost certain death.

Only the most primitive medical facilities are available in this hot, desolate country where Libyan-backed rebels are trying to topple the government of President Hissène Habré. Many of the injured die before receiving any kind of treatment.

Chadian soldiers seriously hurt in the battle for the northern outpost of Faya-Largeau were flown to the Ndjamena Hospital, a run-down group of buildings in the heart of the capital.

"They lay in the 122-degree heat for up to five days without any kind of first aid before being evacuated," said Lieutenant Commander René Jancovici, a French Navy doctor who is the only trained surgeon practicing in Ndjamena.

"I received 723 seriously hurt soldiers with all kinds of head, chest and limb injuries.

"But there was not a single abdominal injury among them, because anyone unfortunate enough to be struck in the abdomen in that heat and filth and without medical attention was dead within hours."

The hospital itself is not a model of hygiene. Floors are smashed and unusable. Files and malaria-bearing mosquitoes hover over trash and excrement in the yard.

There are not enough beds for the hundreds of patients and many people, including those headed for the maternity ward, sleep on straw mats in the corridors or in the open.

Many of the military casualties from Faya-Largeau had injuries caused by pellet fragmentation

and phosphorus bombs dropped in dive-bombing attacks by the Libyan Air Force, Commander Jancovici said.

"The phosphorus bombs are particularly vicious," he said. "They continue to burn long after the fire is put out, searing into the skin as long as it remains in contact with oxygen."

Mohamed Alifa, 20, was blinded and crippled by such a bomb. Three weeks after being burned, he lies in agony from the effects of the phosphorus.

"We think he will survive," Commander Jancovici said. "Most of these people never had any kind of medical treatment before in their lives, so their systems are not immunized to antibiotics by years of abuse at the hands of modern medicine. Antibiotics work wonders here."

"Four of them had amputations which they had performed on themselves—for example, of gangrenous open fractures—without anesthesia, instruments or help of any kind," he said.

Recently arrived is Captain André Ribes, a marine pharmacist who is reopening the hospital's biological laboratory, destroyed in the civil war three years ago.

"Until now, we had no way of making an analysis," Commander Jancovici said. "For operations, I used my intuition and my sense of smell."

Antoine Nadige, who drove a fully loaded gasoline truck through Faya-Largeau during the final Libyan onslaught, is recovering, de-



Commander René Jancovici treats a soldier taken to Ndjamena after being wounded in the battle for Faya-Largeau.

spite burns over 90 percent of his body.

"There were two army tankers with the garrison's last gasoline supplies," he recalled. "The MIGs came at us again and again, firing rockets and machine guns, until they blew us up."

Mr. Nadige, 30, was the only survivor among a dozen soldiers on the trucks, he said.

Commander Jancovici was struck by the fact that he received no civilian casualties from Faya-Largeau.

"Only soldiers had a right to evacuation," he said. "Heaven knows what happened to the civilians. Many must have been hurt in the dive-bombing."

At the hospital, Commander Jancovici often has trouble with government troops insisting on pri-

ority treatment for soldiers, even when more urgent civilian cases are awaiting emergency operations.

"In Chad, the soldiers always come first," he said.

■ **Habré Offers Pact**

Mr. Habré offered Tuesday to conclude a "reciprocal nonaggression pact" with the Libyan leader, Moammar Qadhafi, once all Libyan troops have been withdrawn from Chad, The Associated Press reported from Ndjamena.

But he predicted that nothing short of military defeat would make the Libyans leave.

In a news conference, he flatly rejected a proposal by President François Mitterrand of France for a federation between Chad's government-held south and the rebel and Libyan-held north, saying it amounted to partition.

Poland Refuses Walesa Permission to Speak at Solidarity Rally Today

The Associated Press

WARSAW — The labor leader, Lech Walesa, bowed Tuesday to a government ban on his plans to hold a Solidarity anniversary rally Wednesday, but said he would lay a wreath at a monument to workers.

A government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, told reporters that the government refused Mr. Walesa's application to speak outside the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk on the third anniversary of the agreement that formed the Soviet bloc's first unions independent of Communist Party control.

Mr. Urban said that government security forces would move to block demonstrations by Solidarity supporters, but the authorities said workers would be allowed to lay wreaths at a monument near the gates of the shipyard.

"The government hopes that there will be no demonstrations," Mr. Urban added. "The security measures that have been taken are sufficient to ensure peace."

Mr. Walesa, an electrician at the shipyard, said he would not provoke a confrontation with the government over the rally, but said he would stick with his plans to lay a wreath.

"There are a lot of us, so we don't need a demonstration of force," he said.

Earlier, he was reported by the Vienna news magazine *Wochenpost* as saying: "This form of struggle is not appropriate right now. I am against street battles."

Underground Solidarity leaders have called for marches and a rush-hour boycott of public transport.

Army, police and government officials held a strategy meeting in Gdansk, and a Communist Party secretary, Edward Kijak, warned that any attempt to disrupt government-sanctioned commemorations "will be treated as provocative activity aimed at breaching the peace, and will meet with determined opposition, together with all the legal consequences."

Mr. Urban said that representatives of quasi-official organizations and the shipyard management would place wreaths at the workers' monument outside the yard during official ceremonies marking the anniversary.

Mr. Walesa, a founder of Solidarity, notified the local authorities last week that he planned to place flowers at the monument during the shipyard's afternoon shift change and give a speech "if a like-minded group of people gathers."

Workers' strikes and demonstrations in Gdansk, a Baltic port, prompted the Aug. 31, 1980, agreement that led to the creation of Solidarity.

The union was suspended when martial law was declared Dec. 13, 1981, and outlawed in October 1982.

Officials in Warsaw also took steps to curb potential unrest Wednesday, convening their own "defense committee" and showering at least one major factory, the Warsaw steel mill, with leaflets urging workers to ignore the Solidarity call.

The government media's campaign to discourage support for Solidarity included a three-hour broadcast Monday night of a confrontation last Thursday inside the Lenin Shipyard between Mr. Walesa and Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

Mr. Walesa was enthusiastically applauded for a 10-minute speech at the meeting, attended by about 1,000 workers, and later was carried from the yard to the Solidarity monument on the shoulders of his supporters, witnesses said.

The television report replayed Mr. Walesa's speech, but did not show him being carried off by supporters. It concentrated on Mr. Rakowski's condemnation of Solidarity and Mr. Walesa, and his frequent exchanges with hecklers.

Solidarity's plans for demonstrations are known to include marches by workers in Warsaw and Nowa Huta, an industrial suburb of Krakow. The last Solidarity call for support resulted in demonstrations in more than 20 cities.

■ **Soviet Leader Explains New Plan on Arms**

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union has dispatched letters to several West European leaders explaining his latest arms-control proposals and declaring that the next round of Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles will be decisive.

The West German government spokesman, Peter Bönisch, said Tuesday that Mr. Andropov reiterated his recent offer to destroy some SS-20 rockets to match the level of 162 land- and sea-based missiles deployed by France and Britain.

Mr. Bönisch said the letter and a copy of a Pravda interview with Mr. Andropov in which the Soviet leader outlined his proposal was delivered Monday to Chancellor Helmut Kohl by the Soviet ambassador to West Germany, Vladimir Semynov.

Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Bettino Craxi of Italy and Wilfried Martens of Belgium have also acknowledged that they received letters from Mr. Andropov this week.

In the letters, which apparently include similar if not identical language, Mr. Andropov blamed what he termed the "non-constructive attitude" of the United States for the bogged-down talks in Geneva and said that the deployment of new U.S. missiles would cause the negotiations to become "meaningless."

The Soviet leader asserts that his country and its allies would then be compelled to "take countermeasures" that would abruptly increase the dangers of a nuclear confrontation. The Soviet Union has threatened to install new nuclear missiles closer to the East-West border in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Andropov concluded his letter to the Western leaders by saying, "In this kind of development, nobody can win and all will be losers."

Under Israeli law, Mr. Begin's resignation will mean the automatic resignation of his government, which was formed after the 1981 elections. Mr. Herzog is then required to consult with leaders of Israel's parliament, the Knesset, and to ask one party leader to form a government.

The hope of Mr. Begin's political allies is that shortly after the prime minister officially resigns they will be able to present Mr. Herzog with a solid parliamentary majority lined up behind a chosen successor, leaving the president no choice.

Given the current makeup of the Knesset, the chances of Mr. Peres's being able to patch together a new government coalition are extremely remote. As of Tuesday night, the Labor Party had made no official statement on Mr. Begin's resignation and reportedly was waiting for the letter of resignation to be tendered.

The choice by Herut of a designated successor to Mr. Begin will not necessarily lead to a quick formation of a new government. Herut, which along with Israel's Liberal Party forms the ruling Likud bloc, would still have to win the agreement of the four smaller parties that make up the coalition government. Without those coalition partners, the Likud bloc is far short of a parliamentary majority.

In the meantime, Mr. Begin will remain in office as the head of a transition government. Under Israeli law, such a government, although its moral authority is weakened, has enhanced government power because no-confidence votes cannot be introduced in the Knesset.

In Kabul, a Lonely U.S. Embassy Keeps Going

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When it's payday for the few Afghans still allowed to work for the American Embassy in Kabul, the administrative officer, Peter S. Flynn, counts out the money himself because the Soviet-installed Afghan government has arrested most of the local workers who used to handle the payroll.

A scuffle often breaks out at the gate when a local truck tries to get into the embassy compound to deliver cases of soda pop for the Marine guards who live there.

The 20 Americans assigned to the Kabul embassy operate in one of the most hostile environments of any U.S. diplomatic mission in the world.

Even more than in Eastern Europe or China, they are isolated almost totally from the local people and officials. Moreover, they are hampered in their work by the arrests of local employees and subject to frequent officially organized demonstrations.

"There is a very high degree of official hostility, as high as it can be and still have an embassy there," said Charles F. Dunbar, who recently completed a 22-month assignment in Kabul. During the last 16 months he served as chargé d'affaires, the highest ranking U.S. official in Afghanistan.

"Hostility certainly is the operative word," said Mr. Dunbar, who has been reassigned to Washington for Arabic-language training.

The hostility reached a peak this winter, when the Afghan authorities picked up and presumably jailed more than a dozen employees of the embassy—virtually the entire white-collar clerical staff. They are the backbone of embassy operations, taking care of payrolls, handling local purchases, getting supplies through customs, working as receptionists, talking to people allowed to apply for visas and translating local papers.

Many were long-time employees of the embassy, but they were Afghans and wanted to stay in their own country. They were presumed to have been placed under pressure by the Afghan secret police to spy on their American employers and thus were carefully isolated from any embassy secrets. Conversely, they were obviously fearful of being considered U.S. agents, so were careful never to meet alone with Americans in the embassy.

A guard at the embassy gate who was arrested in the spring of 1982, later appeared on Afghan television in what Mr. Dunbar described as "an anti-American spectacular." This man described the U.S. Embassy as a nest of spies, which Mr. Dunbar vehemently denied.

Mr. Dunbar said the zeroing in on employees of the U.S. Embassy while leaving other diplomatic missions untouched makes it appear to be harassment.

There are other forms of everyday harassment for the American diplomats not meted out to the few other Western nations with embassies in Kabul—France, Italy, West Germany, Britain, Turkey and Japan.

There are frequent, officially organized demonstrations outside the once-beautiful embassy compound, which is guarded by special forces of Afghan secret police instead of the ordinary police assigned to most missions. No Afghan citizens are allowed into the embassy or any American diplomats' home, with the exception of the few who have permission to work in those places or were given clearance to come in for visas. Even foreign visitors have to prove their identities before police will allow them through the gate.

Further, no cars with Afghan licenses are allowed through the gate, and "low-level fights" sometimes develop over deliveries. "It's a constant struggle to bring supplies in, part of the visceral hostility of low-level functionaries," Mr. Dunbar said.

But the worst problem, he said, was the disappearance of 19 local embassy employees. "It was the

most agonizing form of harassment that I faced, the feeling of pain and frustration of having those people arrested and being able to do nothing," Mr. Dunbar said.

Mr. Dunbar believes they were all jailed, but Afghan officials have never confirmed it. Later, another six employees were forced to resign. In all, three-fourths of the local white-collar employees either disappeared or were forced to quit, though gate guards and a few house servants were allowed to continue working for the Americans.

The local staff of the embassy now consists of a medical lab technician to help a nurse who is neither American nor Afghan, a translator, a clerk in the budget office, a telephone technician, a mail clerk and a telephone receptionist.

Without the local help most em-

bassies rely on, the administrative officer, Mr. Flynn, does payroll duty. Gladys Rigby, the embassy secretary, doubles as a consular officer, as does Lee O. Coldren, the No. 2 man under Mr. Dunbar's replacement, Edward Hurwitz.

All lead rather isolated lives in what once was a prized, peaceful and relatively untroubled post.

The United States refuses to recognize the government of Babrak Karmal, but continues to recognize Afghanistan as a country, which is why the United States maintains an embassy there.

"The Afghans are willing to have us there because our presence lends a degree of legitimacy to their government," Mr. Dunbar said.

(The writer was The Washington Post correspondent in South Asia until last summer.)

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Israel Reportedly Agrees to Delay Pullback

(Continued from Page 1)

will leave a vacuum in which a new civil war could start.

Israel is anxious to pull back to a more defensible line along the Awa River, north of Sidon, in an effort to cut the costs of maintaining its army in Lebanon and to reduce casualties from guerrilla attacks.

Israeli officials are skeptical about Mr. McFarlane's ability to engineer an accord between Mr. Jumblat and Lebanon's Maronite Christian president, Amin Gemayel. Mr. Jumblat, who has Syrian backing, was reported to have met in Paris last weekend with Mr. McFarlane, apparently giving the American envoy some cause for optimism.

Despite the Israeli doubts, however, Mr. Begin agreed to the delay for the sake of U.S.-Israeli relations, an official explained. He said that since the request came personally from Mr. Reagan, Israel felt it should be responded to with "courtesy and good will."

The official added: "We don't want, for the sake of a few days, to be held responsible for bloodshed."

■ **Marine Role Undisputed**

Earlier, Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The White House announced that a crisis management group has agreed that despite the deaths of two American marines in Lebanon there should be no change in the U.S. peacekeeping role in that country.

The group, led by Vice President George Bush, also told Mr. Reagan, who is on vacation in California, that there was no need to increase the size of the 1,200-man Marine Corps contingent or to expand its limited mission of showing support for the Lebanese government's efforts to unify the country.

Mr. Bush, who was called back to Washington from a vacation in Maine, conferred for an hour and a half at the White House with Secretary of State George F. Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other senior officials.

Afterward, a White House spokesman said, Mr. Bush and Mr. Shultz talked by telephone with Mr. Reagan and his national security adviser, William P. Clark, in Santa Barbara, California. All recommendations of the group were accepted by the president, the White House said.

■ **'Not in Combat'**

The Reagan administration said Tuesday that despite continued fire from religious factional groups in Beirut, the U.S. marines there are "not conducting combat operations."

The Washington Post reported from Santa Barbara, where Mr. Reagan is vacationing.

Larry M. Speakes, the presidential spokesman, said the administration still regards the fighting as an "isolated incident" and this would not trigger the War Powers Act provision that would require congressional review of the U.S. presence in Lebanon.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Hijackers Threaten to Blow Up Plane

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — Four Arabic-speaking hijackers holding 17 hostages in an Air France airliner at Tehran airport threatened Tuesday night to blow up the plane over Iraq. Tehran Radio reported.

Earlier, the radio, monitored here by the British Broadcasting Corp., said the plane, which was commandeered Saturday on a flight from Vienna to Paris, had been refueled after the hijackers took an Iranian interpreter hostage and threatened to kill him.

IRNA, the state-run news agency, said that fuel, food and other supplies needed for a takeoff had been loaded Tuesday afternoon on the plane, a Boeing 727, and that the passengers and crew were in good condition.

■ **Andropov Outlines Latest Arms Plan**

BONN (WP) — President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union has dispatched letters to several West European leaders explaining his latest arms-control proposals and declaring that the next round of Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles will be decisive.

The West German government spokesman, Peter Bönisch, said Tuesday that Mr. Andropov reiterated his recent offer to destroy some SS-20 rockets to match the level of 162 land- and sea-based missiles deployed by

Veil Over Honduran Leader's Illness Stirs Fear of Return to Military Rule

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — When José Azcona del Hoyo, the minister of communications, transport and public works, quit the Honduran government last week as a result of an internal squabble in the ruling Liberal Party, he typed his letter of resignation to President Roberto Suazo Córdoba and sent it to the presidential palace.

That the president and Liberal Party leader was not home to receive the letter was a matter that neither Mr. Azcona, nor other members of the government and party nor even the local press chose to acknowledge in the public debate that has followed.

For although virtually everyone in the capital is aware that Mr. Suazo Córdoba has not been in his residence or office since suffering a heart attack a month ago, his continued absence from the political stage is something the government has tried not to talk about.

Indeed, the lack of any official public explanation of the president's condition has been one of the great mysteries of Tegucigalpa. It has spawned a rash of rumors, each more alarmist than the last. It has also reinforced the fears of the communists that the president who is in charge in Honduras, but his chief of the armed forces, General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez.

So prevalent have the rumors become about the president that Friday the Ministry of Information finally issued a statement asserting that Mr. Suazo Córdoba was in Tegucigalpa and not in a hospital somewhere in the United States, as the talk in the street had it. The communists added that the president continues to take care of what state business demands "his personal attention."

At the same time, the minister for the presidency, Carlos Flores Facusse, insisted to party leaders who were in some doubt about the matter that the president was alive and well in Tegucigalpa.

Only privately will government officials acknowledge that Mr. Suazo Córdoba, a 56-year-old former country doctor, suffered "a mild heart attack of some sort" and was convalescing in special quarters at the Honduran Air Force Base adjacent to the capital's Toncontin International Airport.

The first public mention of his condition came in the Honduran newspaper La Tribuna, when it reported that he had met Sunday with the U.S. special envoy to Central America, Richard B. Stone. U.S. officials described the visit as a "courtesy call."

Government reluctance to make such details public is based in no small part on fear of alarming the population in Honduras. With Mr. Suazo Córdoba having come to office only last year as the first freely elected civilian president after almost 19 years of military or military-controlled governments, any hint that he might be incapacitated raises serious questions about the future of Honduras's tenuous experiment in democracy.

That the president is, in fact, ill and being treated at a military base is something guaranteed to raise public fears that their new government might once again be slipping under military control.

"Ever since the president took office," said Manuel Gamero, the liberal editor of the newspaper El Tiempo, "there has been much confusion and doubt about who really runs the country. Now, with the president's true condition surrounded in mystery, there are valid reasons for wondering if, in fact, he can govern even if he is disposed to."

The public's unease about who really rules was not without some foundation even before Mr. Suazo Córdoba slipped out of public sight. It is generally accepted in political circles in Tegucigalpa that before the military relinquished power in 1982, General Alvarez, then a colonel, and Mr. Suazo Córdoba reached a private understanding on the delineation of their respective powers in the democracy then being established.

As a result of that understanding, General Alvarez was assured he would have the final say in all military and security questions, something that gave him a decisive voice in international and internal affairs. What that has meant in practice is that the general shares power with the chief of state.

Although Honduras takes pride in the democratic constitution that was promulgated before the elections that brought Mr. Suazo Córdoba to the presidency in 1982, knowledgeable analysts say the real seat of decision-making in Honduras is neither the cabinet nor the National Assembly but a National Security Council that is mentioned nowhere in the constitution.

The National Security Council is equally divided between senior civilian officials under the president and senior military officers under General Alvarez. In the absence of the president, the general is assured an almost automatic majority.

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Following their talks in the office of President Belisario Betancur of Colombia, the four men met with journalists, but declined to make any statements.

Mr. Stone met with Costa Rican officials Monday. Diplomatic sources in El Salvador said he might meet with the leftists in San Jose.

In San Salvador, Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly and head of the extreme rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance party, sharply criticized the left for sending what appeared to be third-level representatives to the meeting in Colombia.

"What they want is to mount a show and they don't believe either in the democratic system," said Mr. d'Aubuisson.

In Nicaragua, the Foreign Ministry said Monday that Langhorne Anthony Motley, the U.S. undersecretary of state for Latin America, has been granted a visa.

Mr. Stone met with Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora, leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, and Mario Aguinaldo and Commander Mario López of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, according to President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica.

Mr. Stone met previously with Mr. Zamora in Colombia on July 31, the first acknowledged contact between the rebels and President Ronald Reagan's special envoy.

In Bogotá, Francisco Quinoones and Bishop Marco René Revelo, of the Salvadoran government's peace commission, met Monday with Oscar Bonilla and Carlos Molina, representatives of the Farabundo Martí guerrillas, in the first face-to-

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unveiled an initiative for a negotiated peace in Central America, General Alvarez publicly undermined the proposal with harsh talk of military options that might include, if necessary, the invitation of U.S. troops to Honduras to help defend its territory.

Government officials eager to dispel the continuing confusion about the president's health insist that the heart attack was a mild one. Proof of this, they say, can be had in the fact that two days after he was hospitalized, Mr. Suazo Córdoba taped televised speeches to the nation and to his party colleagues, who were then preparing for nationwide party leadership elections.

What they do not say is that Mr. Suazo Córdoba is expected to be flown to Houston sometime in the coming month for treatment under Dr. Denton A. Cooley, the heart specialist. Although U.S. officials who are arranging the trip insist that the treatment will be routine, the president's absence from the country can only increase the public nervousness about his leadership and confirm their worst fears that General Alvarez is the true power behind the throne.

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Turk Leaps From Berlin Court, Dies

Kemal Altun, 23, a Turk facing extradition to his homeland for involvement in the murder of a politician, died Tuesday after jumping from a sixth-floor window at a West Berlin courthouse, the police said. Mr. Altun, seen above at the beginning of his appearance at an administrative court, minutes later turned suddenly and leaped out of a window. He was pronounced dead shortly afterward.

His case drew attention in West Germany after another West Berlin court approved his deportation and rejected his claim that he was being persecuted for political reasons. The government ordered his deportation in February but delayed it after a wave of protests. He was later granted political asylum by the Office for Asylum Affairs. The hearing Tuesday was on an appeal by the West German government to reverse the decision to grant asylum. Mr. Altun was accused of hiding weapons used in the 1980 murder of Gun Sazak, a rightist Turkish politician. He had denied the charge.

The opposition Social Democratic Party of West Germany accused the government of political and moral responsibility for the death. The government said it regretted the "act of despair."



Needy Americans Gleaning Unwanted Agricultural Harvest

By Bill Curry
Los Angeles Times Service

EVERETT, Washington — After years of welfare, of dependence on the assistance of others, Rachel Brown is helping herself. She is helping herself through hard work, and by helping herself to a cornucopia of food that would otherwise be wasted.

Rachel Brown, 30, helps support her three children by gleaning, taking from the earth the overlooked or unwanted bounty of the harvest: peas and beans, carrots and cauliflower, peaches and potatoes, strawberries and raspberries.

"It gives me a new beginning," she said recently. "I can look forward to going to work, and the food is fantastic."

More importantly, she is not alone. In the produce fields and fruit groves in scattered locations across the United States, gleaning — a concept as old as the Bible but as immediate as the next meal — is increasingly a weapon for a ragtag army of hard-pressed Americans fighting hunger.

For gleaning is one of the handful of privately organized feeding efforts that have sprung up in response to what the General Accounting Office calls "an unmet need" for food among Americans who do not qualify for government food assistance.

All told, active gleaning programs have now taken hold in at least 11 states: California, Oregon, Michigan, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Florida and Texas, as well as here in Washington. And, the GAO said in a June report on efforts to feed the country's poor, still more Americans could benefit from gleaning except for transportation shortages that hamper the movement of workers to the fields — and of the food back to the needy.

Still, several states, including California, have passed legislation offering state income-tax deductions to individuals and corporate farmers for the value of food gleaned from their fields. Similar federal legislation has been introduced but has not been acted upon.

The food that is being collected otherwise would rot in the fields or would be fed to animals or returned to the soil as mulch. Much of it is just left behind by the hurrying hands and machines of the harvesters, or simply discarded because of blemishes and bruises.

In short, at a time when the nation is spending more money than ever to feed more hungry persons than ever, vast quantities of edible, nutritious food lie wasting in the fields.

"It doesn't make sense," said Richard Purcell, 11, and his parents, Tom and Lesia, are spending their third vagabond summer looking for work.

"This is such a blessing, you can't even believe," said Judi Amos, another gleaner, a member of the working poor who has seen her economic well-being gradually eroded in recent years. As she sorted through thousands of pounds of castoff peaches, she said, "If we're going to survive, we have to do this."

"The world doesn't even know the food is out there," said Chris Stout, 33, the strong-willed, driving force behind gleaning here. "And it's better than an opportunity, it's a solution. We gleaned five fields and fed hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of families."

"There's no reason for anyone in this country to go hungry," Carol Page, 35, a gleaner, said after a long day spent in the fields on hands and knees.

Miss Stout began the gleaning program last summer here in Everett, a community of 56,000 with a 13 percent unemployment rate, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Seattle, as part of her own free-lance mission to help the less fortunate.

She has been a gleaner for more than a decade, since the days when, as a single, teen-aged mother on welfare, her life was constantly spare and there was never enough of anything.

"I was driving down the road past a pea field," she recalled of those darker days.

"There was food in it, and we were hungry. I couldn't stand to see the waste, knowing that other people were just as hungry as we were."

Since then has come a religious conversion, the founding of her Sparrow Ministries here and a growing gleaning movement that takes its guidance from Leviticus 19:9-10, which says:

"When you harvest the produce of your field, do not completely mow the edge of your field or gather the gleanings of your harvest. Do not glean your vineyard bare or your scattered grapes; leave them for the poor and for the stranger."

Miss Stout "showed up at the door one day last summer," said Laura Johnson, who farms here with her husband, Robert, seeking permission to glean the produce fields.

"We had truckloads of produce left over. We had planted more vegetables hoping to have a larger 'you-pick' [business]. We sold what we could, but there was a lot left."

"We knew it was going to go to waste."

So daily, groups of gleaners, some chronically on welfare, others the so-called new poor, venture into the fields around Everett in search of food for themselves and others. They keep what they can use, and the remainder goes to local food banks or to senior citizens centers.

Crucial to it all is Miss Stout's notion that gleaning is work, "and work is good for you."

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Protect the Marines

The U.S. Marines are no longer keeping the peace in Lebanon, only preventing a worse war and at a higher price. Caught in the crossfire of factional armies that have kept Lebanon ungovernable for a decade, the Marines are taking casualties for only a dim diplomatic vision: that forming a coalition of Lebanese tribes is preferable to partitioning the country.

Israel is to blame for dragging Americans into this venture. But the Marines do not just serve Israeli ends. Along with British, French and Italian troops, they shield a frail Christian Maronite regime from the Moslems and Druze and thus forestall the country's dismemberment into Israeli, Syrian and Lebanese zones.

By participating in this international force, the United States earns that elusive thing called influence—a voice in Arab politics. By limiting the mission of that force, even as the fighting spreads, it can also usefully affect the suddenly reversed politics of Israel.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin can count himself among Israel's casualties in Lebanon. Not content to silence the PLO guns that sporadically threatened his border a year ago, Mr. Begin let General Ariel Sharon drive to Beirut in vain pursuit of a new Lebanese stability. Though they won the battle, dispersed the PLO and humiliated Syria's air force, they gained nothing lasting for the sacrifice of 517 Israeli soldiers and thousands of Lebanese.

The continuing casualties caused discontent

at home, forcing Mr. Begin to plan withdrawal to more defensible positions. And that has had the effect of exacerbating Lebanon's strife, posing new risks for the foreign peacekeepers. They may thus need some reinforcing, but the temptation to have them fill the vacuum left by Israel's retreat should be resisted.

A force that ends up killing more Arabs, even in self-defense, will not enhance America's influence in Arab politics. It would be perceived, eventually even in the United States, as a force doing Israel's dirty work. And inside Israel, it would only serve to blunt the growing opposition to Mr. Begin's concepts of national security.

As Israel moves toward the post-Begin era, it will surely confront the pains and excesses of the last year. The failure in Lebanon disproves the old Israeli saw about never needing the help of a single American soldier. More important, it discredits the newer Israeli theory that a timely resort to force can resolve the conflicts of decades, or centuries.

A more prudent Israel is bound to emerge if the Lebanon war, and also Mr. Begin's drive to absorb a million West Bank Arabs, are energetically re-examined. That debate will occur if the consequences of his miscalculations are kept in full view. Keeping the Marines in Lebanon, but carefully confining their mission, are good ways to serve that end.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Giving Up the Senate

It is looking more and more as if the Republicans will be lucky to maintain control of the Senate after next year's elections. Almost everything seems to be conspiring against them. A majority—19 of 33—of the Senate seats up in 1984 are held now by Republicans, and so they have more at risk. About half the Democrats' seats are held by moderate southerners, who seem unlikely in most cases to be seriously challenged. But many of the Republican seats are held by men who can be described charitably as less than the best their party has to offer. Republican incumbents trail in polls in North Carolina and Iowa—a sure sign of trouble—and appear weak in several other states.

And even the seats of some of the most talented Republicans are in jeopardy. Howard Baker, who has done a remarkable job as majority leader, would almost surely have won reelection in Tennessee, had he run. But he chose to retire—a decision that, in this era of three-year campaigns, positions him to run for president in 1988. Last week, John Tower, the four-term incumbent from Texas, also announced his retirement. He was not a sure bet for reelection, but he was almost surely the strongest Republican candidate.

Tennessee and Texas are states whose Democratic tradition goes back not only to the aftermath of the Civil War but to the state's

founding heroes, Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston. In Tennessee, Democratic Representative Albert Gore Jr. seems far ahead already; like Senator Baker, he is a talented member of a prominent political family. In Texas, the Republicans may produce a strong candidate, possibly Phil Gramm, who until recently was a dissident Democrat. But the Democrats have at least three strong candidates vying for their nomination, and recent trends, apparent in the 1982 results, tend to favor them.

It will be ironic if the Republicans lose the Senate, because by all but the most partisan of standards, they have done a good job of running it these past three years. They have dispatched business about as promptly as possible, given the Senate's rules; they have taken the initiative responsibly and at some political risk, as on the 1982 tax bill; they have put on the back burner many issues that belong there. Their leaders have often been brilliant, and their backbenchers have been suitably quiet. They have certainly been more unified than Senate Democrats in recent Congresses. Should they lose control, it will be less from the merits than from bad luck—for which the consolation (and a very small one to them) will be that extraordinary good luck helped secure their majority in 1980.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Solidarity's Anniversary

The buildup to Solidarity's third anniversary has been distinctly mixed. The go-slow at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk was a fiasco. Even Lech Walesa was unprepared to give it unequivocal endorsement in case he was slapped in jail. And then came the visit by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski to the very conference hall in the Lenin yard which had been used to negotiate the Gdansk agreements, subsequently denounced by Comrade Rakowski and his colleagues.

The visit turned out to be a grave error of judgement. Rakowski was booed and hissed, particularly when he insulted Solidarity and ridiculed Mr. Walesa; making it clear that there was no place for either in his brave new Poland.

The frustrating thing about Poland is how close the country is to its destiny as the Warsaw Pact's old man out. The overwhelming majority of Poles know now—even if they did not three years ago—that neither NATO arms nor NATO economic pressure will ease them out from under the Soviet Union. The Catholic hierarchy remains anxious to render unto Caesar in return for a steady expansion of its unique privileges. As for cultural elbow room, that has not proved too difficult to provide. It is a mark of the flat-footed Jaruzelski style that the bishops are twitching about lack of freedom and the writers' union has been dissolved. The real failure of the current regime, like all its predecessors, is primarily grotesque economic mismanagement and the communist establishment's deep-rooted distrust and incomprehension of working people.

—The Guardian (London).

Russia's Empire, Made Over

In our own time, it is the Soviet Union which has been most successful in attaining a synthesis of universal ideas and new nationalism. Not of course in Eastern Europe, but in the eastern territories of the Soviet Union itself, in the old Russian Empire, made over.

Marxism has an enormous advantage over the previous principles of empire. It does not have to bewilder and annoy subject people with insistence on the unattainable; the European message that Belloc parodied: "Behold my child the Nordic Man. And be like him as you can." The subjects of the Kremlin are not asked to be Russians, which is hard. They are asked either to be Marxists, which is easy. And they are asked to take pride both in their own national culture and in their contribution to the international entity of the Soviet Union. Such a demand is, at least, not demeaning. The material realities of Soviet Central Asia are not demeaning either, especially in comparison with most of the Third World—including the certifiable democracy of El Salvador.

But what about Afghanistan? Don't Afghans reject the Socialist paradise next door? They do. At least, Afghan men with guns do. We in the West rightly reject the Russian version of freedom, because what we have is better. But the people of most of the Third World have no such reason, because what they have is worse—and what they got from the West hasn't done them much good. The full weight of all that may be felt when the Soviet Union begins to turn predominantly Asian.

—Conor Cruise O'Brien in The Observer.

Chance to Stop The Star Wars

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—The Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, has been pushing arms control lately. There are some encouraging signs. The American public needs to watch closely to be sure opportunities are not missed.

A chance, probably the last one, now appears to prevent a race for weapons in space. The Russians are going to submit a draft treaty to the United Nations to "eliminate" satellite killers, in Mr. Andropov's words. This is an important proposal, providing Moscow does not deny, as Mr. Andropov seemed to do, that it already has a tested antisatellite system.

Meanwhile, the United States is preparing a proposal on ASATs, as they are called. Informed scientists say that the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has completed an offer that would limit each side to one low-orbit system. This is a reprise of the approach to the 1972 antiballistic missile treaty. The Russians had already deployed their rockets, so the agreement was to limit each side to one set. In the end, the United States renounced even that because it was not worth the cost.

The arms control agency suggests two parallel negotiations on ASATs. One would be for a general pact among all countries with space assets or ambitions pledging not to interfere with each other's satellites. The other would be for Soviet-American talks.

Only the Russians have already launched satellite killers against their own devices in orbit. But the United States is set to test its system, widely considered superior, within a few weeks.

It would be much better to delay the test until the White House has decided on negotiations. The best way to stop the arms race is to try to stop it. The current idea is to go ahead with U.S. tests, and seek an agreement that would allow Moscow to work out a single improved ASAT system. At the moment, however, the real battle is coming in Washington.

The arms-control agency's plan is to be submitted to a panel headed by the White House national security adviser, William Clark. Then the Pentagon, which now opposes the whole effort at space control, will have a shot at it.



The Air Force's new Space Command is straining at the launch pad to get weapons far above the wild blue yonder. The Navy has a crucial interest in guaranteeing satellites safety from attack. Its nuclear submarines are largely dependent on them for navigation and communications. So far, it has not weighed effectively against the space warriors.

This is shortsighted. Currently planned ASATs can only reach low-orbit satellites, and the most vital ones for the Navy are in high orbit. But once a new type of weapon is in the arsenal, performance is continuously improved.

It is not at all clear whether a verifiable accord is available with the Russians along the lines the arms-control agency proposes. But first there has to be a Washington decision. The lines are drawn so tightly that one scientist involved said, "Negotiations with the Soviets, who worries about that? It's negotiations with the White House and the Pentagon that are the first concern."

The moment is critical. If ASATs are not controlled, the world will be taking the first step to star wars. Not only will ASATs add to distrust and insecurity on both sides, the technique can be used in the first stages of space-based antiballistic missiles. It will be possible to start violating the ABM treaty secretly, pretending that tests are only to perfect an ASAT system.

It should be obvious enough, from the terrible time the world is having trying to cut back on the existing nuclear warheads, that once Pandora's

space box is opened, the evils that escape will not soon be stuffed back under control.

Negotiations are needed soon. A serious offer, which would head off destabilization for both the United States and Moscow and provide mutual security, would go a long way toward reassuring Europeans and others that the United States does want to stop the arms race.

The idea that the United States can achieve permanent superiority in arms technique is nonsense. That is what brought us the multiwarhead disaster of MIRVs. Even Henry Kissinger has now said, "I wish I had thought through the implications of a MIRVed world."

An interview that a Soviet physicist, Yevgeny Velikov, gave during a conference against nuclear war in Amsterdam last summer showed that the Russians are capable of copying U.S. mistakes. He said there had been extensive discussions of the space-war idea in Moscow.

He considers it "irrational" for the Russians to follow if the United States goes ahead, but said there would be tremendous pressure to do so. "So you have your own crazies," said the interviewer. "Of course," said Mr. Velikov. "They are a little different, but of course yes."

Mr. Velikov contended that "the arms race has been fueled mostly by the Americans." But he added, "We, too, have made some terrible mistakes." This is the time when the non-crazies on both sides can block a new mistake.

The New York Times.

Contadora Plan Offers Hope for Peace

By Esteban Torres and Alan Cranston

LOS ANGELES—The United States has national interests at stake in Central America: the achievement of peace, stability and democracy in the region. This cannot be achieved unilaterally, yet the United States is increasingly becoming isolated from friends in Latin America who share its goal.

Earlier this year, representatives of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama met at Panama's Contadora Island to initiate a peace process.

Contadora has produced not only a framework but also specific proposals that could bring peace. The participants have pursued commitments to halt foreign-arms supply, withdraw foreign-military advisers, secure free elections, promote regional economic development and bar the use of one nation's territory for attacks on neighboring countries. In the process, four key U.S. objectives have been advanced:

■ Regional leadership has emerged as an alternative to the U.S. interventionism that historically has set back United States interests in Latin America.

■ Traditional enemies in the region are cooperating to engage in a dialogue for regional peace.

■ Nicaragua's Sandinista regime has embraced the idea of a multilateral peace negotiation.

■ Fidel Castro has shown a willingness to make compromises that

would ease Cuba's re-entry into the Latin American family of nations. But the initiative is suffering.

It is suffering from serious neglect by the Reagan administration. When pressed, administration officials pay lip service to the regional peace effort. Yet President Reagan ignored Contadora in his post-summit comments in Mexico this month.

Contadora is suffering from U.S. attempts to pressure Nicaragua with a show of force. Just 24 hours after the Contadora nations' presidents proposed a 10-point peace plan, the Reagan administration announced the deployment of the largest U.S. fleet ever to sail Latin waters, as well as plans to land up to 5,600 U.S. troops in Honduras.

One Contadora president told us that when he heard the news from Washington, he was convinced that Castro's agents had infiltrated the State Department, for the move could only stir up anti-U.S. sentiment. The Latin leaders, who share U.S. aspirations for democracy in the region, expressed dismay that the U.S. rhetoric of peace is consistently contradicted by its military actions.

And Contadora efforts are suffering from the CIA-funded covert war against the Sandinistas. This hapless

venture is seen as counterproductive almost everywhere.

U.S. backing of the hated remnants of Anastasio Somoza's National Guard justifies the Sandinistas' otherwise unjustified military buildup, and undermines efforts of democratic opponents to focus attention on the Sandinistas' betrayal of pledges for a free press and free elections.

The leadership of the Contadora nations offers the best means to achieve U.S. goals in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala, and to secure the impeded democracies of Honduras and Costa Rica. The Contadora nations, which face a far more immediate threat than the United States does if the gathering storm erupts, are united in agreement that an essential step is dialogue between the United States and Cuba. While diplomatically necessary, such a dialogue has been blocked for reasons of domestic U.S. politics. With the Contadora process, the U.S. government has a framework for discussions that it can no longer afford to shun.

Congressman Esteban Torres, Democrat of California, was ambassador to UNESCO during the Carter administration. Democrat Alan Cranston of California is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a candidate for the U.S. presidential nomination. They contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

There's Hope In El Salvador

By Robert M. Strozier

NEW YORK—"To a civilian it may sound strange," a United States adviser said, "but one encouraging sign is that second lieutenants are starting to die out there. That means they are making mistakes, and their own mistakes are killing them, but they are leading the men and being aggressive."

From a New York Times news report (IHT Page 1, Aug. 13).

It does not sound strange to me. Up until now I had thought that it was only the older Salvadoran officers who were leading the men into battle. But second lieutenants—now we're talking. Because of their inexperience, they are sure to make mistakes that will cause them to not live as much, which is really heartening.

None of it sounds strange to me. At first it did, when I read the newspaper story and did not realize that I could have read it, but then in checking back over it I saw that I must have. The gist of it was that the U.S. office corps of El Salvador has been expanded by several hundred junior officers in recent months. Trained by United States instructors, they are being encouraged to carry out more extensive patrolling operations. But let's let the United States adviser tell it in his own words: "Another indication of change is that you are starting to have 'friendly fire-fights,' or cases in which two Army units wind up exchanging shots. That doesn't happen unless units are working at night and moving around."

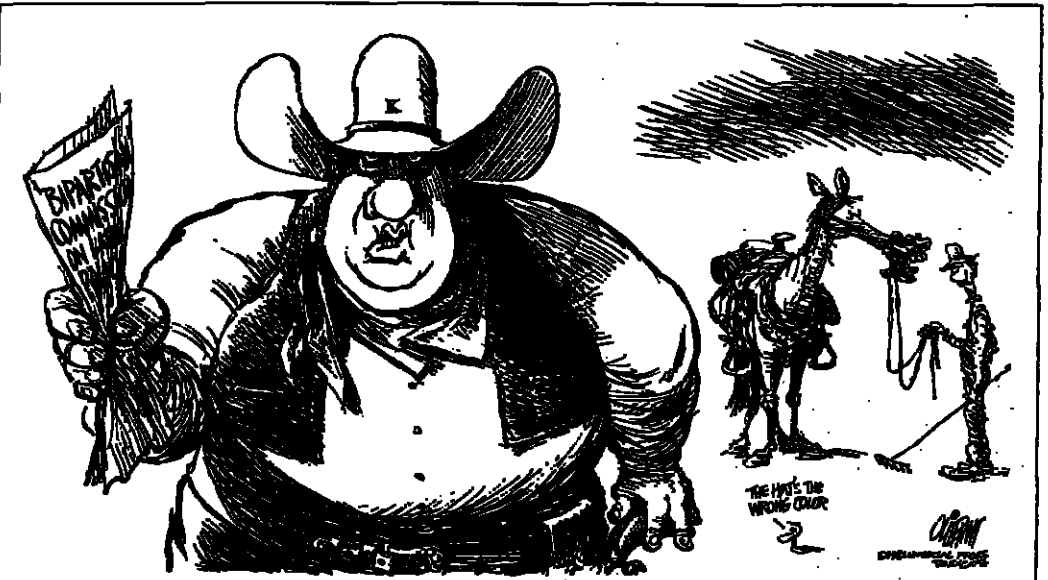
I am not sure I understand the quote, but I hope it means that we have got a situation here where troops of the same army, the one we are supporting, are shooting at each other at night. By exchanging friendly fire-fights and affectionate shot-studies and all the rest, they will not always necessarily hit each other but occasionally they will, which just goes to show that everybody is pulling his weight.

The title of the article is "U.S. Aides Optimistic Over Salvador" and I'll tell you, when the United States is more hopeful, I'm more hopeful, the lieutenants are more hopeful, everybody is more hopeful. Just keep on advising, advising, and instructing, instructing.

Because if people don't start dying out there then the whole thing will be a total bust with the result being that nobody will die at all. And then where will we be?

It does not sound strange to me.

The writer, a freelance journalist, contributed this comment to The New York Times.



"Tell Seymour Hersh der Lone Ranger is back in town."

The Talk Is of Henry and Seymour

By Charlotte Curtis

NEW YORK—Seymour Hersh's portrayal of Henry Kissinger as devious and power-hungry was this summer's literary furor. That thousands have bought the book but few seem to have read it is beside the point. Nearly everybody is still talking about it.

Talking about how everybody talks about it except in front of Mr. Kissinger. Talking about how even Mr. Kissinger talks about it, alleging inaccuracies. Talking about re-acting to that. Asking themselves (until the next dinner party when they ask everybody present) how an ordinary mortal is to know whose version is correct, since everybody knows participants in the disputed events tended to dissemble and the documents that might clarify matters remain classified even though Mr. Hersh may have revealed their contents years ago.

What is not talked about is the substance of the book. Not solely because so few have read it. Some Kissinger pals, to say nothing of Hersh pals, have. But the Kissinger people (particularly those who think Mr. Hersh made his case) would rather not have Mr. Kissinger know what they think.

Now, the chic thing in New York, where the Kissingers do some of their living and most of their entertaining, is to insist you have not read it, even if you have. This saves one from having to explain to either a fellow asleep over some of the minutiae. Or cannot remember.

They are talking too about how this furor will not vanish with Labor Day, the usual fate of summer furors, literary or otherwise. That is because President Reagan put Kissinger in charge of his Central America commission, thereby giving the furor new directions. The appointment gave "the Hersh book," as it is known among those who actually know who the author is, a boost.

"That book," said a prominent shopkeeper who sought anonymity, probably because he sells books to the Kissingers, "went flying out of here. They bought it as a thriller." New Yorkers talk about how confusing the situation has become, that it is because they are not used to monumental furors, and think of them as occurring only

in Washington, Los Angeles and Palm Beach. Then, too, New Yorkers tend to cherish their critical faculties, testing them on every occasion. Now, they have to hold back and worry about "poor Henry."

Having figured out that reading the book is a private rather than a public matter (except when dining with Mr. Hersh), New Yorkers have been at a loss as to how to proceed. But only for a moment. Then they invite the Kissingers to a party where nobody mentions the book.

Washingtonians have different problems. They are so used to living amongst furors of one sort or another, this one seems almost inconsequential. Almost, but not quite. The regime that endures through successions of presidents knew Mr. Kissinger at the beginning, when he was a new man at the White House. They gave the first dinners in his honor. Now, they mutter about how he has "gone New York," referring as much to his opulent tastes as to the fact that he left town. Perhaps that is why Washington fairly bristles with anti-Kissinger vitriol. Except in what is left of the pro-Kissinger podium.

The New York Times.

FROM OUR AUG. 31 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Coney Island Fashions

BROOKLYN, New York—Startling costumes have appeared on the beach at Coney Island and aroused the natives and visitors from the lethargy that comes with the "dog days" of August. Two girls, evidently in the swimming class, wore the costumes that shocked some who saw them. The first to appear was a two-piece bathing suit modeled after those worn by men. She was walking along the beach in a green automobile coat. When she doffed the coat to enter the water, a crowd quickly gathered. The crowd on the beach grew larger as the news spread. Another costume that attracted much attention had a skirt so abbreviated that it suggested a ballet costume. The wearer was a short plump girl. Her skirt only reached halfway to her knees.

1933: Disarmament Proposals

NEW YORK—Norman Davis, United States ambassador-at-large, has sailed for London en route to Geneva to participate in the resumption of the Disarmament Conference on October 16. It is understood Ambassador Davis is ready to offer substantial concessions at Geneva on behalf of the United States Government if European nations can produce a disarmament agreement. He also is expected to advance a plan for "trial disarmament." The plan is said to be favored by President Roosevelt. Ambassador Davis' proposal, which is believed to be the President's personal idea, consists of a trial period of disarmament, during which a system of international supervision of arms would be established to assure faithful observance of the treaty.

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U.S. Getting Worked Up Over Jobs

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The approach of another Labor Day finds Americans more seriously concerned about the subject of work and workers than in many years. Although the current economic recovery has reduced the official unemployment rate from 10.8 to 9.5 percent, there is no sense of smugness about the future on the part of anyone who understands what we face.

People are saying America and its workers face two major challenges in the decade ahead. Even if the recovery continues, the United States can expect a higher level of unemployment—a shortage of 4 to 6 million jobs—than it has endured since the Great Depression.

Equally troubling, the technological changes taking place in the economy, particularly the spread of computers, robots and microprocessing, are compounding, not easing, the severe loss of the high-pay skilled and semi-skilled production and lower-level management jobs that now provide the bulk of the middle-class incomes in America.

The first point is generally understood, though neither party's politicians like to dwell on it. Partly for demographic reasons, partly because of shifts in the domestic and global economy, each of the next five recession-recovery cycles in the past 13 years has left America with a higher base of unemployment than the one before.

Democrats like to blame all the current jobless miseries on Reaganism; Republicans like to pretend that the Reagan recovery will make it all disappear. The truth is that there has been a secular trend to ever-higher levels of unemployment under governments of both parties. That trend is likely to continue through the decade, unless far more sweeping policy changes are made than anything attempted so far.

Less understood until recently are the forces that are operating to split the labor market into two unequal halves: providing more challenging, more rewarding jobs for a few highly trained and skilled people, and less fulfilling, lower-paying jobs for the large majority of workers.

That prospect has been camouflaged by all the talk about "high-tech," and the implication that "high-tech" translates directly into high-pay, high-interest work. It does not, almost all the authorities agree. There are not that many new "high-tech" jobs likely: perhaps 600,000 in the remainder of the decade, according to the AFL-CIO's estimate. Many of those represent low-skill repetitive assembly jobs, of the kind that already are being transferred to low-wage foreign countries.

Meantime, the categories of jobs that the experts see as the fastest growing for the remainder of this decade include janitors, secretaries, food-service workers, hospital attendants and the like—all traditionally low-pay, dead-end occupations. This suggests a rich man-poor woman economy, because many of the new jobs are likely to be filled by women, who will, according to the AFL-CIO study, provide two of every three additions to the work force for the remainder of this decade.

The political and social tensions that can be generated by this two-track pattern are vast enough. But they are compounded by the loss of income and middle-class status of the middle-aged male workers, who are being displaced by the decline of jobs in such high-paying industries as steel, autos and machine tools.

The trends are real, but the outcome is not predetermined. Some argue that unionism itself can be part of the solution; that organizing the unorganized in the growing clerical and service categories can push up wages to preserve a number of needed middle-class jobs.

But given the weakness of the unions, the availability of surplus workers and a large stream of immigrants, and the option of moving jobs overseas, organizing the unorganized will be difficult. Chances are that the solution will have to involve more basic changes in the length of the workweek, the gradations between part-time and full-time jobs, and the distinction between management and labor functions.

Almost certainly, it will require revision of the concept of the relationship between education and work. A part of workers' pay in the future could be time-credits for more education, stepping-stones to better jobs.

All that one can say as the United States approaches this Labor Day is that the country has at last begun to think about these needs. And not a day too soon.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

El Salvador and Vietnam

Regarding "White House Criticizes Latin Reporting" (IHT, Aug. 11) by Lou Cannon and Juan Williams:

Reading your article, I thought the public as well as the press made the South Vietnamese government appear as murderers.

The Vietnamese government is committing "genocide" on the people of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, yet I see little written about this while news about rightist death squads in El Salvador is on the front page.

ROBERT B. BACK,
White Plains, New York

Wind and Aircraft

Regarding "Microbursts Called Peril to Planes" (IHT, Aug. 21):

Microbursts of wind are of course a peril to planes, but that is an obvious statement about a phenomenon which has endangered planes since the Wright brothers first flew. What

should also be obvious (and is, to everyone in the air transport industry) is that aircraft with much lower wing loading than that of the commercial jet would be much less susceptible to the terrible effects of microbursts. Such a design has existed since 1921, when Vincent Bendetti invented his "Lifting Body."

Rather than huming microbursts and other will-o-the-wisps (no-one can disprove that "one occurred at Andrews Air Force base" on Aug. 17), why don't scientists get behind this clearly superior (and much safer) design?

PROF. EDMUND J. CANTILLI,
Brooklyn, New York

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

ARTS / LEISURE

Jeannine Altmeyer:
The Wagnerian LifeBy Andrew Clark
International Herald Tribune

BAYREUTH, West Germany—Born with a beautiful voice, taught by one of the most famous German sopranos of all time, fed on the world's leading opera stages, Jeannine Altmeyer has had more than her share of luck and talent. But after gliding to the top of her profession, she has started to question whether music should remain the mainstay of her life, and talks about giving it up.

She has all the right attributes for a Wagnerian heroine—a voice that is unusually large, penetrating and fully colored, a golden mane of hair, and a stage presence that is a mixture of naïveté and allure. She has just finished her latest run of performances as Sieglinde in the Bayreuth Festival's new "Ring." Tomorrow she opens the season in Bern in a Wagner concert under Peter Maag, and at the end of September she sings Leonore in Beethoven's "Fidelio," the opening production of the season at Bonn.

Next spring she tackles *Senza* in a new staging of "Der Fliegende Holländer" in Brussels, with gala performances in West Germany, Switzerland and Argentina slipped in between.

At 35, she has reached the age when most Wagner sopranos are approaching the height of their powers. But there are limits to what she is prepared to do. "There are other things that are important in life—I am by no means dedicated to going on and on singing. I want to have a family. I have plenty of interests other than music. I don't want to reach the state, like so many of my colleagues, of feeling sour in my career. I like to sing, but I've done it a long time, and I don't want to be still doing it when I'm 45. As soon as I don't enjoy it or my voice doesn't sound good, I'll finish."

Her parents were both first-generation Americans, whose families had moved to California from Germany and Italy. She studied music in Fullerton and Santa Barbara, where she was introduced to her most influential teacher, Lotte Lehmann. They visited Europe three times together, with Lehmann arranging all the auditions. Her first professional engagement was in a small role at the Metropolitan Opera, and her European debut two years later was at Salzburg with Herbert von Karajan. She now lives in Zurich, sharing her life with Fierre Soland, the man who has been her agent, mentor and friend for the last 10 years. She practices her singing during her sailing ex-

cursions in Italy, where she says some day she would like to own a small vineyard. She gives no more than 25 performances a year.

"I don't have a typical singer success story. In fact, I didn't have to struggle at all. I have a recording of a performance of the 'Messiah' I did in my teens at Fullerton, and my voice doesn't sound any different. When you listen, it's funny because it sounds so easy. I didn't know then just how hard it is to keep on producing the right sound."

She admits she has been lucky with her teachers. She started studying Sieglinde when she was 19—it was a role for which Lehmann was renowned. Her first Wagner performances were as a Valkyrie and as Gutrune, opposite Birgit Nilsson's Brunnhilde. Even then she was working out how she wanted to sing and act Wagner's longest female role. Her current voice teacher, Gladys Kuchta, who sang Isolde until she was 61, has greatly helped her technique.

Both in concert and stage performances, she makes much use of outstretched arms, which helps to explain the impression her voice gives of large sound produced without strain. "The basic technique of singing is the same—the voice has to be properly placed; but the use of my arms from me, keeping my shoulders down. That's why in concert performances of romantic opera, I believe in doing a certain amount of acting in order to sing well. It's not Bach or Mozart, it's hot stuff. But I don't go as far as lying down on stage!"

"My main concern is for beauty of tone rather than producing the most powerful sound. I also try to sing Wagner with a sense of vocal line. It's not difficult, because he wrote with natural breathing spaces. Many singers are intimidated by Wagner because his roles seem so dramatic and long. But they're dramatic in the right way and sensibly written. Brunnhilde and Isolde both have a long rest before they make their final appearance. The *Schicksalsgesang* sings itself."

She sang Isolde for the first time last year in a concert performance in Bern under Maag. Her Brunnhilde has been tried and tested in various productions around Europe, but wasn't seen as an integrated whole until 1983 in San Francisco. It is the only major role she has tackled in the recording studio, and she vows it will be the last, saying that the size of her voice is unsuited to the microphone. "They tone down my high notes



Jeannine Altmeyer as Sieglinde in "Die Walküre."

and I can't sing as well because I can't act the part," she comments acidly.

She reached her widest audience through the controversial Bayreuth production of "The Ring," staged by Pierre Boulez, which has since been telecast in Western Europe. She sang Sieglinde and Gutrune in the production in 1979 and 1980, and returned to Bayreuth this year to sing Sieglinde under Sir Georg Solti. But it was by no means a repeat performance: "In 1979, I spent the first two weeks alone in rehearsal with Chitrone. He told me everything you had to do, even facial expressions—but not why. He had analyzed it himself and his concept was well-prepared before he even reached Bayreuth."

"Although we didn't get the same level of personal direction in the latest production, it was more interesting musically, because Solti is good as a singer's conductor. I've never sung the first act of 'Die Walküre' so well as under Solti—my voice had a chance to soar more, which it wouldn't do in the

Chitrone production. Solti told me that he wanted vocally—to keep my voice as young and bright as possible. The part is low and many singers darken their voice for it. He actually told me to sing less—and I found he was very sensitive to allowing the voice to be heard. He needs the great climaxes—that's what makes his Wagner conducting so exciting."

Her repertoire also includes Leonore in Verdi's "Il Trovatore," Lisa in Tchaikovsky's "The Queen of Spades" and the title part in Puccini's "Tosca." But the German repertoire is her natural domain. She studies a role for two years before singing it on stage. Her first performance as Leonore in "Fidelio" came only last month in Spain. "It's an extremely difficult part musically and technically—Beethoven didn't know the voice as well as Wagner or Puccini. Lotte Lehmann said I should wait till I was 40 before tackling it—it was the vocal part so exposed. But it's a wonderful acting part—you can get carried away in Act 2, it's so emotional. As an opera, it's in a class of its own."

American Shows Will Dominate This Fall

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—As London's box office managers start to recover from the hottest summer in recent memory and try to decide whether or not to invest in an air-conditioning plant for next year, when it will doubtless rain, they can look ahead to an active and remarkably American-oriented autumn.

The National Theatre alone should be flying several stars and stripes from its riverside terraces.

THE BRITISH STAGE

for as "Guys and Dolls" comes to the end of its triumphant two-year stay another and this time brand-new American musical (the Marvin Hamlisch-Peter Hall "Jean Seberg Story") is set to open there. Also in the repertoire is Christopher Hampton's "Tales From Hollywood," a play about the Central European exiles who found themselves in uneasy Los Angeles exile at the start of the last war. All that on the Olivier stage, while downstairs in the Lyttelton continues a lackluster revival of Kaufman and Hart's great 1930s comedy of droop-ers in Depression-era New York, "You Can't Take It With You."

But if the National has gone almost all-American, the West End isn't far behind. To the Comedy Theatre in mid-October, after a long off-Broadway run, comes "Little Shop of Horrors," the musical based on the old Roger Corman shocker about the man-eating plant, which already looks set for the long around-the-world life of another "Rocky Horror Show." Later in the month we also get "Snoopy," a new musical from the creator of "You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown," which has already opened out at the Watermill in Berkshire.

Other U.S. imports this fall include Harvey Fierstein in his Tony Award-winning "Torch Song Trilogy," Hannah Gordon in a long-awaited revival of Clifford Odets' "The Country Girl" (not seen over here since the mid-1950s) and Sheila Gish in a Greenwich revival of "A Streetcar Named Desire," staged as a tribute to the late Tennessee Williams.

Then again, the Riverside Studios' success with *Frances de la Tour* and Ian Bannen in Eugene O'Neill's "Moon for the Misbegotten" (also unseen over here in 20 years) has led to a West End transfer and a sudden revival of interest in other O'Neill works: "The Emperor Jones" now runs on the pub-theater circuit at the Latchmere Gate. The autumn closing of "Pirates of Penzance" after an 18-month run at Drury Lane has led to

rumors that we shall at last be getting Bob Fosse's "Dancin'" in there while a reggae-soul rock version of Sam Shepard's "Tooth of Crime" is promised for the Bush. Add to all that the off-Broadway Shakespeare's "Cabaret," due at the Young Vic in November, and you begin to see why this looks like being the most American of autumns around London.

On the home front we are, however, promised a Penelope Keith revival of Coward's everlasting country-house comedy "Hay Fever" and Jean Fawcett reunited with Frank Finlay for a Theatre Royal Haymarket revival of "The Cherry Orchard," which also features the return to the stage of Lord Bernard Miles after the recent sad collapse of his Mermaid Theatre hopes.

From Sept. 6, the Soviet director Yuri Lyubimov will be working with a British company at the Lyric Theatre Hammersmith on a new production of "Crime and Punishment," while Bulgakov's play about Molotov, a thinly disguised account of his dramatic troubles with Stalin, comes into the Barbican Pit as a companion-piece to the Royal Shakespeare Company's current and highly acclaimed, if a little manic, rendering of "Tartuffe."

A new lonelyhearts musical by Don Black entitled "Dear Anyone," opens at the Apollo Victoria in late September, and that theater then hosts a series of Cliff Richard's 25th-anniversary concerts before undergoing drastic refurbishment for the spring opening of Andrew Lloyd Webber's new skateboarding musical, "Starlight Express."

From Sept. 6, for a week only, the Riverside Studios in Hammersmith have the Stary Theater of Krakow, on their way home from the Edinburgh Festival, with Andrzej Wajda's highly acclaimed version of the final chapters from Dostoyevsky's "The Idiot" (now entitled "Nastasia Filipovna,") while at the Royal Court from Sept. 8 is Howard Brenton's new play, "The Genius," which tells the story of a Nobel Prize-winning mathematician who retreats to an English university in a desperate attempt to suppress his solution to the final enigma of nuclear physics.

Outside London, the new season at the Manchester Royal Exchange opens next week with Jill Bennett and Edward Fox in a revival of "Dance of Death," which marks the straight-theater debut of the choreographer Kenneth MacMillan as director, and at Watford from Sept. 1 there's Warren Mitchell in Tom Kempinski's "The Beau-

tiful Part of Myself," a play about Jewish collaboration with the Nazis in World War II.

Later in the month, Barney Simon, the South African director of the satirical "Woza Albert" (still at the Criterion) has a "Medea" bound for London from Edinburgh with Yvonne Bryceland in the title role, and on the form of previous years other productions from both festival and fringe are more than likely to move south before Christmas.

But as the Mermaid appears to be sinking slowly and sadly from sight, at least for the foreseeable future, another theater is reclaimed from a two-year closure. Thanks to the enthusiasm and several million dollars of the Toronto storekeeper Ed Mirvish, the Old Vic reopens in October with a new Tim Rice musical called "Blondel," for a subscription season in which every show then runs six weeks. It is followed by an Albert Finney revival of "Sirgent Musgrave's Dance," a Canadian production of "The Mikado," and a 30th-anniversary revival of Sandy Wilson's "The Boy Friend." Add to that a Barbican revival of "Peter Pan for Christmas," a Tommy Trinder "Aladdin" at the Shaftesbury, and all in all we appear to be in for a nostalgic season as well as an American one.

N.Y. Orchestra Ends Opera Strike

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Members of the New York City Opera orchestra ratified a new, three-year contract on Monday. The vote was 32-21.

The City Opera now plans to open an abbreviated season at the New York State Theater on Sept. 21 with a new production of Massenet's "Cendrillon," according to Beverly Sills, general director of the company. The season will end on Nov. 13, as originally scheduled. Company spokesmen explained that scheduling difficulties and casting availability prevent an earlier opening.

Opera employees represented by the American Guild of Musical Artists—soloists, chorus, dancers and stage staff—are due to begin rehearsals today and orchestra members are scheduled to report on Sept. 6.

John Glaser, president of the local and a member of the negotiating team, said the orchestra had settled because of economic pressure. "They had been out on strike for a long time, and were badly hurt," he said. The American Guild of Musical Artists has not yet ratified the tentative one-year agreement reached with the company on July 2. The wage increase of the guild's pact is the same as that agreed to by the orchestra, 6.5 percent. But the chorus, especially, is known to be restive at certain provisions in the contract.

Details of the orchestra's settlement differed slightly from the company's "final offer," made Sunday afternoon. The players will receive a 6.5 percent wage

increase in each year of the three-year pact; their weekly base wage scale in the last year of the old contract was \$535. In addition, each player's weekly schedule will be reduced from six to an average of 5.5 performances a week in 1985.

On the issue of the number of workweeks to be guaranteed, 20 weeks are guaranteed in the first year (although that has been sharply reduced by the strike), 22 the second, and 23 the third.

Beyond that, the company has agreed either to find additional workweeks or to provide half-salary compensation if work cannot be found. Two additional such weeks have been agreed to in the first year, four in the second, and six (up from five in the "final offer") in the third.

The contract would enable the company to present runs of successful productions with a reduced orchestra—the issue that prevented a run of the City Opera's staging of Leonard Bernstein's "Candide" last spring at the State Theater under the auspices of James M. Nederlander.

Such runs may now take place either at the State Theater or elsewhere, according to the new contract. If a reduced orchestra is used, its personnel will consist of a rotating complement from the full membership. Oppenheimer added that right now the company has no specific plans for such a run.

The central issue of the strike, which lasted 54 days, was the orchestra's attempt to resist a shrinkage of its annual earnings as a result of the company's shortening of its New York season and the elimination of longstanding tour engagements in Los Angeles and Washington.

Ending Two Centuries of Tradition,
Columbia College Welcomes Women

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—The last all-male school in the Ivy League has become coeducational, with Columbia College enrolling women for the first time in its 229-year history.

College administrators said the decision to admit 357 women along with 443 men had resulted in the most talented freshman class ever. But across Broadway at Barnard College, the women's school which refused to merge with Columbia last year, officials conceded they might lose many promising applicants. Barnard and Columbia students have long been able to take courses at each other's schools.

"My dad went to Columbia, my brother went to Columbia, and it was only fitting that I should go to Columbia," said Laurie Gershon, 17, of Westport, Connecticut.

"My Mom went to Barnard, but she wanted me to come here, too," said Miss Gershon Monday as the freshmen began moving into their dormitories. She said she had also been accepted at Barnard but had chosen Columbia because "I think a Columbia degree will have more prestige in the long run."

Of the 126 women who were accepted at both Barnard and Columbia, eight were enrolling at Barnard, said R. Christine Royer, director of admissions at Barnard. Dean Robert Pollack of Columbia College said that 78 of the women would attend Columbia and that the rest would go elsewhere.

Peace Movement Faces
Test in West Germany

Reuters

BONN—West Germany's large but disparate anti-nuclear movement faces its first major test this week with the start of its campaign to blockade U.S. military bases.

The action is to start Thursday at the American base at Bitburg, near the Luxembourg border, where Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft missiles are based.

The main demonstration is set for the following day, when prominent intellectuals and parliamentary deputies are to lead a blockade of the U.S. base at Mutlangen, near the southwestern town of Schwäbisch-Gmünd.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government has refused to identify nuclear missile sites, but it is an open secret that Mutlangen will receive some of the first U.S. Pershing-2 missiles to be based in West Germany.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization will station 572 Pershing-2s and cruise missiles in Western Europe by the end of the year unless U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva are successful.

West Germany will receive all the 108 Pershing-2s—capable of hitting Soviet targets in 14 minutes—a decision the protest movement has said is an invitation for full Soviet strikes in the event of a conflict.

The movement, which claims support from several million people, is a coalition of politicians, artists, church leaders, and pacifists—with some radical extremists also loosely associated.

Pacifists said they would not go beyond lying in roads to block off

the bases, and would allow themselves to be carried away by the police.

"If we cannot control violent protesters," said Klaus Veck, secretary of the German League for Human Rights, "then our people have been instructed to leave the sites."

Mr. Veck was one of several hundred people who camped in a field near the Mutlangen base to prepare this week's action, which is to start what the organizers have said will be a "hot autumn" of protests at several U.S. bases.

American military spokesmen said West German police are responsible for keeping order outside the bases and that American troops will not be involved.

They declined to comment on reports that U.S. troops had secret instructions to "shoot to wound" if protesters forced their way into bases or arms dumps.

Leftist parliamentary deputies accused the American military of brutality when troops physically removed demonstrators from an air show at the Ramstein base early this month.

Among the prominent persons scheduled to attend Thursday's protest are the authors Heinrich Böll and Günter Grass. Parliamentary deputies from the opposition Social Democrats and the radical Greens coalition will also take part.

Recent public opinion polls showed increasing opposition to the NATO decision.

Richard R. Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said recently he was confident NATO had won the public opinion battle over the missiles.

Chemicals in Meteorite
Hint at Origins of LifeBy Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—An expert on the origins of life has reported that his laboratory found all five of the chemical bases of human genes in a meteorite and synthesized all five in a single laboratory experiment designed to show how they might have been formed in the primitive conditions on Earth billions of years ago.

Dr. Cyril Ponnamperuma, director of the University of Maryland's Laboratory of Chemical Evolution, said the findings gave a "tremendous boost" to the theory that life arose by natural chemical processes on Earth and may have arisen by the same processes elsewhere in the universe as well.

He said the laboratory synthesis and the meteorite analysis, taken together, provide strong evidence that the natural creation of chemicals that are "precursors of life" is a relatively simple step, likely to have occurred wherever the appropriate conditions existed.

But he cautioned: "We found only the precursors of life. We have not found life elsewhere. We have not made life in the laboratory."

The precursors that he referred to are the five chemical compounds that are the most important constituents of the genes of all living creatures on Earth. The compounds, known as adenine, guanine, cytosine, thymine and uracil, are the key molecules in DNA and RNA, two forms of nucleic acid that are involved in passing hereditary instructions from one generation to the next.

Dr. Ponnamperuma described his latest findings Monday at a news conference and in technical papers to the national meeting of the American Chemical Society. His findings were described by knowledgeable scientists as an advance over previous reports but not a major breakthrough on the origins of life.

Dr. Ponnamperuma said a "very powerful" analytical procedure, involving high pressure liquid chromatography, gas chromatography, mass spectrometry and sophisticated extraction techniques enabled him to identify all five of the chemical bases "with a great deal of certainty."

He said that previous reports from his laboratory and others had tentatively identified up to four of the bases in meteorites. Now, he said, he is certain he has found all five in a meteorite that fell on Australia in 1969. A laboratory at the University of Missouri has just confirmed that finding. Dr. Ponnamperuma called it "almost an awesome result."

Even more important, he said,

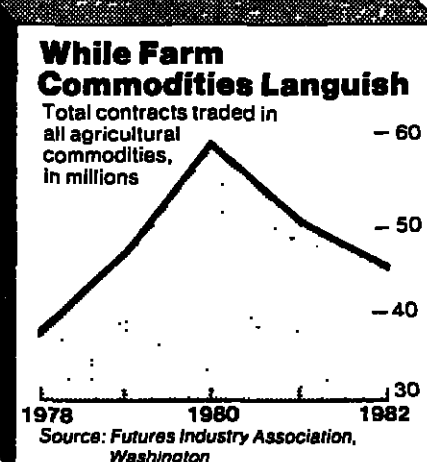
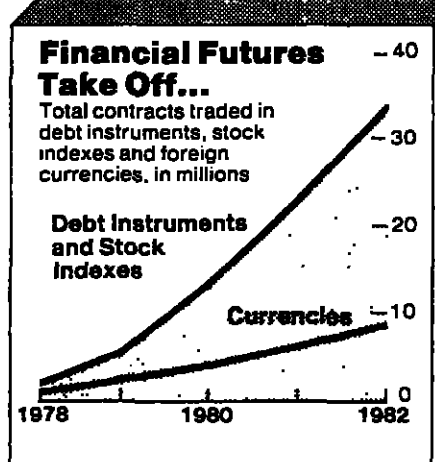
was the laboratory experiment in which he created all five bases "in one fell swoop" by subjecting to electrical discharges a mixture of methane, nitrogen and water, presumably similar to the Earth's atmosphere when life started billions of years ago. He said each of the five had been created previously in separate experiments, but this is the first time that all five had been created in a single experiment. He said this was evidence that chemical evolution is a relatively simple process that could have been accomplished in a single pool of liquid in primitive times.

Melvin Calvin, a chemist and Nobel laureate from the University of California at Berkeley, who has done extensive work on chemical evolution, said Dr. Ponnamperuma's findings were "not surprising" in the sense that, if one looked hard enough with sophisticated tools, one would eventually find chemical precursors to life in meteorites and laboratory simulations of primitive atmospheric conditions. But he said the new results lend more weight to the notion that the chemical steps that led to life on Earth could have occurred elsewhere as well.

Richard E. Dickerson, professor of chemistry at the University of California at Los Angeles, the author of a major review article on "Chemical Evolution and the Origin of Life" in *Scientific American* magazine several years ago, called the new findings "a nice advance" that is "of quite some interest" but "not a huge major scientific discovery that will win the Nobel Prize."

Stanley L. Miller, a professor of chemistry at the University of California at San Diego, said the most difficult task in unraveling the origins of life still lies ahead; namely, how did the precursor chemicals combine to create life forms that could reproduce themselves?

Dutch Journalists Jailed By Military in Surinam
The Associated Press
PARAMARIBO, Surinam—Two Dutch journalists have been jailed for entering Surinam illegally and taking photographs of military installations, according to the military.

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INSIGHTS

Macumba, Brazil's Pervasive Cults

African Elements Mixing With Christianity Across Nation

By Warren Hoge

New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — A major business decision was at hand so the São Paulo bank president gathered six associates, flew them to the Amazon and ritually sank blessed bowls of white and yellow manioc flour in the river's rolling waters.

Eager to beat out a competitor for a new contract, a Rio de Janeiro entrepreneur well known to the readers of the city's social columns went to a chosen stretch of desolate beach and buried himself and his wife in the sand with only handkerchiefs over their faces to keep them from suffocating.

In the one house still lit in the early morning darkness of a hillside slum in Salvador, capital of the state of Bahia, Péricles Vieira de Souza stepped dazed from a small airless room full of statues, talismans and cheap vases. On the floor behind him lay the bodies of sacrificed chickens. Clenched in his teeth was the head of a freshly killed goat.

All of these people were participating in rituals associated with various cults adapted from African religions — from spiritualism and voodoo to outright sorcery — that have swept through Brazil, the world's largest Catholic nation. Grouped commonly under the word *macumba*, and for years the targets of police raids, the sects now have more than 30 million adherents and are growing rapidly.

They have reached such a level of acceptance that pictures of the *macumba orixás*, or saints, appear on postage stamps. Their centers of worship are fixtures on the itineraries of campaigning political candidates and a principal *me de santo*, or mother of a saint, Olga de Alaketo, has been received at the presidential palace by Brazil's head of state, General João Baptista Figueiredo.

The rites vary greatly, but they are all dedicated to the general belief that man can contact spirits and influence them to act in his behalf. Richly ceremonial, they offer moral counsel, social services, group identity and the mystical promise of personal success to a population increasingly deprived of opportunity, hope and self-definition by a deepening economic crisis. Brazil has a 14.3-percent inflation rate, more than 20 percent unemployment in major cities and a \$90-billion foreign debt.

Macumba also institutionalizes a quintessentially Brazilian bent for finding a way around barriers, skirting tradition, getting things done, no matter how. "The Protestant idea of achieving grace through obedience and discipline is foreign here," declares Lisias Nogueira Negrão, a sociology professor at the University of São Paulo, who specializes in the subject.

Spontaneous Therapy

Cults provide a spontaneous type of therapy, a fulfillment of emotional needs as specific as how to keep from being struck by lightning, how to win at cards and how to make unwanted guests leave. To guarantee a good harvest, for instance, you toss salt in the air in a crossroads motion three times, throw an upside down colander over your head and burn straw at midnight.

Your lover is losing his ardor? Lace his food with honey. A rival needs compromise? Write his name on a piece of paper, put it in the mouth of a black toad and sew the lips shut.

To bring serious harm to an enemy, one enlists a practitioner of the dark secret form of macumba called *quimbanda*. Aside from the knowledge that its curses are often planted in midnight services conducted in cemeteries, the rituals of this Brazilian black magic go largely unknown but are widely feared.

"They say they don't do *quimbanda*, but they do," said the Rev. Boaventura Kloppenburg, auxiliary bishop of the diocese of São Salvador, who is leading the Roman Catholic Church's response to the cults. "I can tell you how many people I've seen who say they are the victims of *quimbanda*."

Hard by air-conditioned banks and supermarkets with the latest consumer inducements are macumba shops selling plaster statues of orixás, herbs, cowrie shells, glass bead necklaces, tarot cards, parrot feathers, rat furs, alligator teeth, bats' wings, dogs' jaws and dried coconuts.

Ceremonies such as the mass offerings to the waters that followers of *umbanda* stage on Copacabana Beach on New Year's Eve attract tens of thousands of onlookers, outdriving the church's traditional saints' days processions.

An off-cited indication of Brazil's religious fervor is the presence in Salvador of 356 churches. Today, the city has nearly four times as many centers of the *candomblé* religion, which has fused tribal gods and Christian saints in its rituals. Cardinal Avelar Brandão Vilela, archbishop of Salvador and the Roman Catholic primate of Brazil, warns that this development signals the "Africanization" of the country's habits of worship. Haiti's voodoo, which comes from similar African roots, has not intermingled with Christianity to the extent that Brazilian macumba has.

It's Like an Invasion

"The white middle class is joining these groups so fast that it's like an invasion," says Luiz Ferreira de Araújo, a wealthy construction executive in Salvador and a confirmed *ogon*, or overseer, of a *candomblé* center.

The invasion has already taken hold elsewhere in Brazil. The southern state of Rio Grande do Sul that was settled by Germans and Italians and Poles is now home to 100,000 *umbanda* congregations. Close behind are São Paulo, the country's business and industrial capital, with 90,000 and Rio de Janeiro, the country's cultural hub, with 60,000.

"We even have problems now in Uruguay, and there are no blacks there," reports Bishop Kloppenburg. "It's an export of ours," says Professor Negrão. "We have macumba confederations that have opened up branches in Argentina, as well as in Uruguay."

The sects have not, however, showed up in those parts of South America with strong Indian cultures, such as Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador.

In Brazil, the movement has not been restricted by the class barriers that affect other aspects of national life. It is as common to see the ritual gifts of food, cigars and bottles of *cachaça* — raw sugar cane distillate — on street corners in the upper-class beachfront Copacabana and Ipanema districts or the landscaped intersections of modernistic Brasília as it is in São Paulo's sooty industrial suburbs or the *favela* ghettos of Rio.

The São Paulo banker's trip to the jungle had been prescribed by an *umbanda* priest in an office transformed into a grotto ringed with satanic statuary and illuminated by red lights. "He's been a tremendously successful banker," a friend and a fellow believer said, "and he believes that all of it comes from *umbanda*."

The conversation took place in the woman's duplex penthouse apartment in Rio. Out beyond the darkened veranda where she custom-

arily leaves her offerings to macumba saints, shines the floodlit white granite statue of Christ the Redeemer, the towering symbol of established faith in Brazil. All but 10 percent of the country's 120 million inhabitants call themselves Catholic.

Bishop Kloppenburg, a German-born Franciscan priest who was raised in southern Brazil, has challenged macumba in a number of theological books and studies and has armed himself with the psychokinetic technique to make tables levitate in his campaign to disabuse adherents.

"They are clearly offering things that we don't, but those things would be demagogic for us," the bishop said in his book-lined seminary office in Salvador. The hilltop institution abuts a slum area of clapboard and scrap-metal shanties that contains at least three *candomblé* centers. "We must approach them with sympathy, not to offend, but with a firmness in the things in which we believe," he said. "At a certain point, though, we have to be intransigent."

Finding that point has been made more difficult by the tendency of macumba worshippers to maintain a nominal Catholic identity while incorporating Catholic observances into their own rites. Brazilian children have traditionally been baptized in the name of God the Father, but increasing numbers of them these days are also being baptized in the names of such deities as Ogum and Xango [pronounced SHAN-go]. When Mother Menininha de Gantois, the most revered living figure in *candomblé*, was asked to name her religion during the 1980 census, she replied, "Catholic."

That syncretism goes as far back as the sects themselves. Slaves associated their own saints with Catholic counterparts so they would not be repressed in the practices of their own religions. The characteristics of the macumba deities recalled those of Catholic saints. Ogum, an African god of war and iron, became St. George, killing the dragon with his spear. Oxóssi, the hunter with a quiver full of arrows, was linked to St. Sebastian, who was condemned to be executed by Roman archers, and Omulú, an orixá associated with witch-doctoring and cemeteries, was Lazarus, who rose from the dead.

While many plantation owners and parish priests thought the prayers and dances in the slave quarters were in homage to Jesus and Mary, the worshippers were actually rendering tribute to Oxalá and Yemanjá, mother and daughter female gods of the Yorubas of Africa.

Macumba, in turn, penetrated Catholic belief because the Portuguese faith, tempered by centuries of occupation by Islamic Moors, was less rigid than the Catholicism practiced elsewhere in Europe. Many of the first settlers of Brazil arrived already believing in the healing powers of spirits and the menace of the devil, two fundamental concepts in macumba.

Brazilians are prone to gamble and there is an element of hedging one's bets in keeping both faiths burning. "I would baptize him in every kind of religion," a character in Jorge Amado's "Shepherds of the Night" tells a new father. "With the priests, the Baptists, Jehovah's Witnesses, all the Protestant sects, and spiritualists too. That way he could be absolutely guaranteed and couldn't miss out on heaven." Brazil's best-selling author, Mr. Amado is a supporter and a prominent member of a *candomblé* group in Salvador.

Initiation Rites

The most dramatic expressions of syncretism today are the macumba initiation rites of the *filhas* and *filhos de santo*, the sons and daughters of a saint, which include a period of solitary confinement, as well as imbibing herbal brews, shaving the head, making incisions in the scalp, painting white spots on the body and immersion in the blood of sacrificed animals intended to produce a state that Pierre Verger, the leading scholar on *candomblé*, calls "stupor and suggestibility." The rites culminate with the young novices attending Sunday morning Mass.

The varying types of macumba practiced throughout Brazil confer different degrees of authority on the children, fathers and mothers of saints, with *candomblé* being the most reverential. In all the cults, the saints' representatives are generally considered to be "guides" who use their heightened capacity to lure saints to earth to aid supplicants. One can become *pai* or *mãe de santo*, father or mother of a saint, without first having been a son or daughter of one. There are cases throughout Brazil where men and women in their 20s have been designated fathers and mothers of saints and who lead congregations, including saints' sons and daughters who are three times their age.

Balbino Daniel de Paula, the *pai de santo* of a *terreiro*, or *candomblé* center, on Salvador's outskirts, was born and raised in Brazil. When he visited Nigeria several years ago, however, he was able to participate fully in the chanting and dancing of a Yoruba feast to Xango, the god of thunder. The *candomblé* practiced in Salvador and elsewhere in the state of Bahia is still the purest expression of the African religion that was brought to Brazil in the squalid holds of slave ships.

The first known *terreiro* was set up by three Nigerian women in Salvador in 1830, and during the century that followed, *candomblé* remained the almost exclusive province of poor blacks. In the more prosperous southern center of the country, the alternative form of worship that gained a foothold was the spiritualism of a French teacher, Hippolyte Leon Denizard Rivail, better known by his pen name, Allan Kardec. His work "The Book of Spirits" gained a devoted readership when it arrived in Brazil in 1858.

Both cults appealed to the basic mysticism of Brazil, but while the Kardecist seances of clasped hands and classical music were too anemic and European for local taste, the rites of *candomblé* were viewed as too primitive.

Brazilians will say that theirs is a society free of racial prejudice, but this is, at best, a well-intentioned self-deception. Racism exists and it played a part in the reluctance of many spiritualist-inclined Brazilians to embrace pure *candomblé*.

Umbanda on Middle Ground

The middle ground became the terrain of *umbanda*, founded in the 1930s in Rio. Although it took on the outer trappings of *candomblé*, such as the wearing of white, dancing to drums and other paganistic associated with individual saints, it incorporated spiritualism's central belief in communication with the dead and reincarnation.

Umbanda is fluid and adaptable to the realities of the lives of its parishioners. It can make saints out of prostitutes and street-corner hustlers. Where *candomblé* still celebrates each saint's ceremony on the appointed day, *umbanda* often strings together several saints' days for a Saturday celebration to make it easier for working-class members living in distant industrial suburbs to attend the ceremonies.

Among the characters *umbanda* added to the panoply of *candomblé* saints were Old Black Slave and Seven Arrows, an Indian figure. This mixing of African, American Indian and Euro-

pean cultures has endowed *umbanda* with great staying power and the promise of continued growth in Brazilian society, which is itself a mixture of those same three elements.

Another allure of *candomblé* and *umbanda* to Brazilians is the sects' emphasis on nature, a palpable force in a country with a riotous profusion of living things. The macumba saints each represent such elements as the sea, storms, rivers, jungles, lakes and thunder. The sects' common emphasis on natural things also gave rise to herbal treatments and faith healing. "The pharmacology of *candomblé* is as valued here as the medical school type," says Yeda Pessoa de Castro, director of the Afro-Oriental Study Center of the State University of Bahia.

Rubim de Pinho, a noted psychiatrist in Salvador and an *ogon* (a member who provides material support but takes on no religious obligations), believes the cults are beneficial to public health. He says that *candomblé* leaders do not presume sophisticated medical competence and that they are quick to recommend conventional medical attention for clearly psychotic people.

"If in some cases mystic stimulation accentuates fantasies and frustrations," he says, "in many others it seems to bring adjustment and serenity. In the psychiatric pathology of present-day Brazil, religious examples of psychosis have come to be very rare."

"What they really treat is affliction in general," says Peter Fry, a British professor of anthropology at the National Museum in Rio, who has worked in Brazil since 1970. "It's as much settling lover's quarrels, finding work and telling people how to make money as it is curing disease."

In São Paulo and the south, *umbanda* gained its legitimacy in the 1960s, at the same time a boom economy was expanding the country's middle class. The two reached maturity together.

Umbanda seemed to offer solutions to problems that the middle class had but that Brazil's inattentive and undernourished government services could not address. "That doesn't mean that these people dropped the old, empirical, proven ways," says Professor Negrão. "They'll go to the doctor, take their medicine, and then go to the *paie de santo*. It's not irrational or ignorant. It simply represents an added measure of security. They believe there could be more factors involved than the doctor alone can take care of."

Umbanda has not challenged Brazil's governing conservative politics and does not alarm the military. Local candidates vie for the favor of the congregations, and lower-ranking officers and police commanders are among those who join the movement, which remains one of the few outlets of unrestricted expression and public life.

The capacity of faith to heal plays a central role in the religiosity of Brazilians, the vast majority of whom are poor and have scant access to doctors. When Pope John Paul II visited Brasília three years ago, José Ribeiro, an ailing 74-year-old, ignored doctor's orders to stay at home and watch the pope on television. Explaining why he insisted on attending an outdoor Mass in person, Mr. Ribeiro said, "You can't get cured over television."

Television and magazines devote great space to the claims of faith healers and spirit mediums around the country. The most noted one today is retired Agriculture Department clerk named Francisco Cândido Xavier, 73. Known as Chico, he says he has the power to write down the dictated thoughts of spirits. Once in contact with his deceased authors, he transcribes words onto large pieces of white paper like an electrocardiogram machine recording a heartbeat. The books thus produced have sold more than 10 million copies.

The most famous of Brazil's faith healers was a government functionary named José Pedro de Freitas, known as Zé Arigó. A spiritist, he claimed he was the reincarnation of a 19th-century German doctor.

He sewed unhooking panels of journalists and physicians by conducting delicate surgery on a patient using kitchen knives, tweezers and a pair of scissors kept in a tin can. His specialty was eye operations in which he would extract the eyeball from its socket with his knife, remove whatever the affliction was and set the eyeball back in place.

Zé Arigó died in an automobile crash in 1971, but Edson Cavalcante de Queiroz, a spiritist from Bauri in the state of São Paulo, has taken his place as the earthly embodiment of the spirit of so-called "Dr. Fritz."

Edison Bastos Gasparini, the mayor of Bauri, went to London April for the removal of a brain tumor that medical doctors had been unable to extract. Mr. Gasparini was one of 123 patients that day; the surgery lasted 35 seconds, and he has since experienced no more pain.

"They conquered me with the sheer depth of their faith," says the Rev. François de L'Espignay, a 54-year-old French priest in Salvador who formally joined *candomblé* in 1978 and now, in addition to saying Mass, serves as a minister of Xango. "In no moment have I felt my faith in contradiction."

"My intention," says Father de L'Espignay, "is to show the Catholic church that what we have been used to is a religion that has a tradition so old that we cannot even date it and whose basis is the revelation of God, like the Christian revelation, but adapted."

What amazes Bishop Kloppenburg is, he says, "that intelligent people accept this mixture of such contradictory elements."

"They perform sacrifices, and this for the church is not acceptable," he says. "We admit to only one lord, Jesus, and that is fundamental doctrine. As for spirits, we accept their existence, but not the idea that they can be summoned. They perform black magic and we can't accept that either."

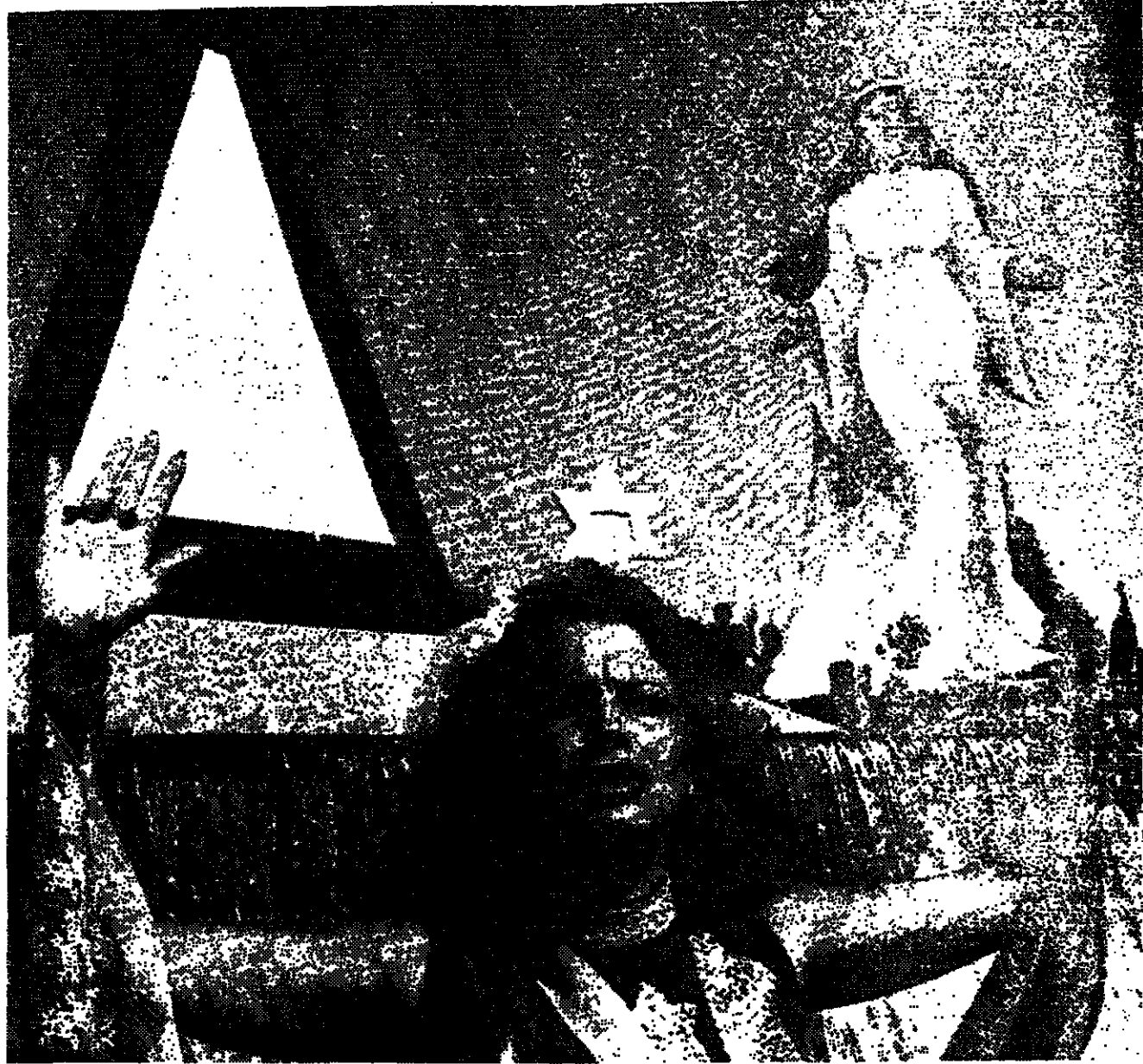
"What their initiation amounts to," the bishop says, "is hypnotizing people and then indoctrinating them. This is a crime against the dignity of the individual, and we cannot accept it."

He conceded there were some similarities between macumba and Catholicism. "They have abundant ritual and ornamentation, and the church does, too. They are strongly traditional and give great value to authority figures, like we do. As for their orixás, we have saints and angels and have also always operated on the basis on intermediaries, and what they call *axé*, their divine force, is like the Christian state of grace."

There is no evidence that the church's warnings are swaying Macumba believers from their co-existing faith or halting the flow of Catholics into the sects.

When the pope visited Salvador in 1980, the church authorities relegated the appearance of *candomblé* members to the presentation of a dance. Leaders of the sect complained that they had been "marginalized" to a "folkloric" role.

Then they took credit for the fact that heavy rains fell on Salvador the entire time the pope was there.



Brazilian spiritualist conducts a meeting near Brasília. Sect meetings sometimes involve the ritual sacrifice of animals.

Computer Snoop — A New U.S. Breed

That Roams the Leaky Data Networks

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Computer experts say cracking a sophisticated computer network is far easier and has become far more common than has been generally believed. They say the recent intrusions by Milwaukee youths, for example, in no way represent an especially ingenious maneuver that could be achieved only by electronic wizards.

As a result, serious steps are being taken to try to prevent or discourage such computer snooping, although some experts are concerned about how effective such steps can ever really be.

Rapid changes in technology have suddenly brought on an era in which almost anyone with sufficient determination, time and patience, and an office or home computer, can hook into a growing international web of business and military computers, according to the experts.

This fact dramatically increases the risk of minor disruptions of the kind committed by the Milwaukee teen-agers, who say they penetrated deep into the information-processing systems of dozens of businesses and other institutions. It also increases the threat of industrial espionage, data theft, financial fraud, embezzlement, larceny, extortion and sabotage.

Some experts say the problem has grown to the point that \$300 million is lost each year to computer criminals in the United States alone.

Legislation Considered

Ease of invasion and the prospect that the situation may worsen as millions of new computers are hooked into telephone networks has increased calls for protection. Congress is considering legislation that would create clear-cut criminal penalties for tampering with data. Moreover, computer experts say recent national attention to the problem is spurring efforts to patch the currently leaky systems.

"It's terribly unhelpful for computer centers and networks to have the low level of security that they do," said Martin E. Hellman, a computer scientist at Stanford University, who advises the federal government on the subject of cryptography. "It's like leaving the keys in the ignition of an unlocked car."

According to federal law-enforcement officials and computer experts in the academic world and industry, the problem is fueled by a mix of technical and social factors. There are three main ones: the growth of nationwide data networks, the increasingly wide penetration of them by small computers hooked to telephone lines through devices called modems and the rising sophistication of computer users and professionals who are learning how to roam the networks.

"The proliferation is recent," said William Carter, a spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. "It's only in the past few years that you could buy a computer and modem for under \$1,000. If you know the codes, you can break into just about anything. It's a new kind of crime."

Range of Vulnerability

Some experts, such as Donn B. Parker, a private computer security specialist, are less than sanguine about the prospect of enhancing the role of computer police. "With even the most advanced computer systems, there is no known practical way of protecting user organizations if penetrations have sufficient skill, knowledge, access and resources," said Mr. Parker, who works at SRI International, a research institute in Menlo Park, California. "And now that more computer systems are being interfaced to dial-up telephone networks, a whole new range of vulnerability has been added to systems where we are already unable to prove or maintain integrity."

Penetration into the misty realm of computer networks can be easily and legally achieved by anyone with a home computer and the proper modem, a device selling for \$100 or so that converts a computer's digital pulses into electromagnetic waves that can be transmitted over a phone line. One simply dials the seven-digit local telephone number of a data network and starts roaming the electronic ether. For instance, GTE Telenet, one of the networks used by the Milwaukee group, publicly lists the telephone numbers of its 230 offices across the country.

Once dialed into Telenet, a home computer user can attempt to contact any of 1,200 large business and military computers. The destina-

tion codes of those computers are secret, but creative trial and error often works. The current system is really quite obvious and logical.

First, a user simply types in a three-digit code to choose a geographical location. The numbers are merely the telephone area code, such as 415 for San Francisco. Then the user types in a two or three-digit code that specifies the computer. After such a code is entered, the screen might carry messages such as "Illegal Address," "Not Reachable," "Not Responding" — or it might suddenly flash something like "Connected to 415 24."

At that point, a personal computer user is hooked to a distant computer and in some cases can carry on a long conversation without having to enter a secret password that grants access to its inner reaches. One computer in Colorado, for instance, will educate a caller on its preferences for billing codes and password formats if the caller types "HELP."

"A user number tells the computer who you are, and to whom billing is to be made," it kindly explains. "It usually consists of a letter followed by five digits."

The Welcome Mat

To go further and try to take a password is illegal. But getting almost anyone to a computer's welcome mat is the whole purpose of the system, according to Telenet officials.

"Security is entirely dependent on the host computer," said Floyd Trogon, head of network services at Telenet.

"We have a public network; it needs to be user-friendly," Mr. Trogon said, meaning understandable by the layman. "Would we consider making it harder to penetrate? We might. But you have to recognize that we provide a service and that the general customer wants easy access."

Disagreeing are experts such as Robert D. Bressler, who says the networks will be forced to tighten security.

"At the beginning, companies make it easy to get on and assume that people are going to be nice," said Mr. Bressler, the vice president for development and engineering of BBN Communications Corp., a company that helped pioneer the development of data networks. "That lasts for a while and then you have to add access control. You can't just leave all the doors open."

Not the least reason for tighter security is that unauthorized roaming through a network costs money. And since host computers often foot the bill, there is little to discourage the snooper.

Specialized Networks

The conduits for the explosion in coast-to-coast computer "talk" are specialized networks that are far cheaper than regular telephone lines for their users.

Because of their low cost, these networks have grown tremendously in the last decade. Sending computer data for an hour over a regular Bell System telephone line costs about \$32, according to Telenet officials. The same service costs a Telenet user about \$8. Other such data networks include Tymnet, the Bell System's Advanced Information Service, Uninet and the IBM Information Network.

These networks employ a technique known as packet-switching, in which the network sorts out billions of packets of data transmitted in a continuous stream. Each packet is coded to tell the network where it is headed. What makes packet-switching so efficient is that it does not tie up a wire the way a regular phone call does.

A pause in an ordinary telephone chat with a neighbor, for instance, does not cause some third party to come crashing in to take over the conversation during the gap. But in a packet-switched network, pauses and other fluctuations in the electronic flow — and, for a variety of reasons, there are many — cause the network to fill in with a message destined for someone else so as not to waste valuable time. The wire is thus always working at nearly full capacity.

No Secret Data

Such networks are used by concerns from airline reservation services to government laboratories that perform classified research. The Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, which had an unclassified computer penetrated by the Milwaukee group, uses Telenet for an exchange of electronic messages with researchers at universities and other federal laboratories across the country.

Dr. Robert Ewald, head of the federal laboratory's computing division, stresses that none of

these computer systems carry secret government data.

"It's just a very fast way to allow the accurate exchange of scientific information," he said. For security reasons, according to laboratory officials, computers with top-secret information are not linked to the outside world via telephone lines. The same strategy is often employed by other institutions, public and private, that place a high value on security.

But the computers on the packet-switched networks are under an increasing threat as more small computers are sold and more people are introduced to the networks. As an introductory offer to entice customers to its services, an information service called Compuserve offers new owners an hour's free time on its computers. That requires a quick course in how to negotiate a packet-switching network.

"The potential for security breaches is increasing with the number of people who have technical abilities," said John Borden, a senior analyst with the Yankee Group, a Boston-based market research company. The Yankee Group estimates that by 1986 the nation's data networks will be accessible from almost 9 million desk-top computers.

Several protections against the rising potential for computer crime have been developed. The easiest is to have a large computer on a data network reject a caller if he tries more than two bogus passwords. Surprisingly, experts say many computers on public packet-switching networks allow a caller to try huge numbers of passwords, greatly enhancing the chances of a successful break-in.

Verification of Users

Another defense is to tighten up entry into a data network in the first place. Several companies have begun to market devices, for instance, that delay entry into a network by checking a caller's password against a list of authorized phone numbers. The user must hang up, and the network then calls him back for verification. "The problem is that there's a huge disincentive for a public network to do that," said Mr. Borden. "It would discourage customers because of the slow access."

The oldest packet-switched network is run by the Department of Defense and known as ARPANET (after the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency). Its designers in nearly two decades of development have built increasingly formidable barriers to break-ins, perhaps foreshadowing the direction that the public networks will follow. One innovation was to create a subnetwork separating classified work from more mundane tasks.

Ultimately, however, many experts say that technical defenses will always fall short of the goal of total security.

"The real weak link isn't machines, it's people," said Mr. Borden. "If somebody tells you a password, it's all over."

Need for Better Definition

Recognition of this unpalatable truth has fueled a drive to write laws governing computer crime. Currently, federal law-enforcement officials say, few statutes deal with such offenses. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, for instance, is pursuing the Milwaukee case under laws covering fraud by wire and destruction of government property. But officials say the problem needs to be defined more broadly.

"We need a better definition of property," said Tony Adamski, chief of the FBI's financial crimes unit, which handles many of the bureau's computer cases. "Another thing is the notion of trespass. The idea under common law is that going into someone else's home is trespass, but that's not the case with a computer, at least from a criminal point of view."

Some 20 states have passed legislation covering computer crime, and the issue is getting attention on Capitol Hill. Two identical bills, the House version put forward by Bill Nelson, Democrat of Florida, and the Senate one by Paul S. Trible Jr., Republican of Virginia, seek to set penalties for people who tamper with, abuse or steal from federal computers or private ones used in interstate commerce. Mr. Nelson plans to hold hearings on the legislation in September.

Some estimates put the problem at \$300 million a year," said Stephanie Sears, an aide to Mr. Nelson. "Whatever the figure, it increases each year, and that is a result of increasing access to the technology. Everybody seems to have a home computer these days."

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Chairman's Post to Open at Grindlays As Ritchie Takes Over From Robson

Grindlays Bank, the British-based international bank over which Citibank obtained firm control this month, is looking for a new chief executive.

The position will open up when Alec Ritchie, deputy chairman and chief executive, succeeds Nigel Robson as chairman of Grindlays Holdings and Grindlays Bank. Mr. Robson, who will step down at the end of the year, has been chairman since 1977.

Under a complex reorganization plan, Citibank is to hold 49 percent of Grindlays Holdings, the parent company of Grindlays Bank. Lloyds Bank is to hold 21.3 percent. During the past year Citibank has tried to sell its stake in Grindlays Bank. A senior Grindlays Bank executive said he thought Citibank would try again to sell the holding once profits improved.

The executive said that he did not expect Citibank to send in its own executives to run the bank as it did in the mid-1970s, when Citibank came to Grindlays's rescue.

British Rail Awaits Parker Successor

Less than two weeks before Sir Peter Parker retires as head of British Rail, the government has yet to name his successor.

Sir Peter, 59, plans to leave British Rail on Sept. 11, exactly seven years after he became chairman, a position that carries a salary of about £60,000.

"We're waiting here to hear who his successor is, not a word," a spokesman at the British Rail press office said. "We would have expected to have heard some time ago."

If no successor is found, "we'll have to wait to see how the ship is going to be run," the spokesman said.

Officials at the executive search firm of Korn/Ferry International in London insist that a new chairman will indeed be found and that perhaps the government is waiting to name Sir Peter's successor until nearer to his departure date.

British Rail, which lost £174 million last year, asked Korn/Ferry late last spring to help it find a new chairman.

On Sept. 14, Sir Peter will again become chairman of the Rockware Group, a glass, plastics and engineering company, which recently reported a half-year loss of £8.5 million. Sir Peter, now deputy chairman, relinquished his Rockware chairmanship just before his appointment to the British Rail board.

He will succeed J.H. Craigie at Rockware. A source close to Sir Peter said that, in addition to the Rockware post, Sir Peter was considering "another position that is not yet finalized."



Sir Peter Parker

Other Appointments

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur has named Pierre Antoni director general, succeeding Albert Bouvier, who has retired. Mr. Antoni was the bank's director general adjoint.

Bruno Moschetti has joined Al Saudi Banque in Paris as general manager. He was formerly executive vice president of Société Générale de Banque, a subsidiary of the Paris-based Société Générale. Mr. Moschetti is president of the French Foreign Club and chairman of the banking committee at the Franco-Arab Chamber of Commerce.

Scandinavian Bank Ltd. in London has appointed Christopher Hammond executive director in charge of its new U.K. banking division. Mr. Hammond was previously with Midland Bank International as controller, corporate development. David L. Evans has been promoted to general manager, Eurobond dealing, at Scandinavian Bank.

National Westminster Bank in London has appointed Philip Gille and Ron Bennie directors. Mr. Gille is general manager of NatWest's domestic banking division. Mr. Bennie is general manager of the international banking division.

Comau Bank, NatWest's merchant banking arm, has named its deputy chairman, John Padovani, to be chairman, effective Jan. 1. John Leighton-Boyce will retire as chairman at the end of this year but will continue to serve on the board.

The Inter-American Development Bank has named Georges D. Landau alternate special representative in Europe. Based in Paris, he succeeds Charles Alvarado, who is returning to the bank's headquarters in Washington to become deputy secretary. Mr. Landau was formerly in the plans and programs department in Washington, where for the past 10 years he has been on the faculty of Latin American studies at Georgetown University.

Robert H. Fast has been named deputy general manager and executive vice president of Bahrain International Bank in Manama. Mr. Fast has been named director of customer services for Codel, the Luxembourg-based clearing organization for Eurobonds. He joins Codel from Banque de la Société Financière Européenne in Paris.

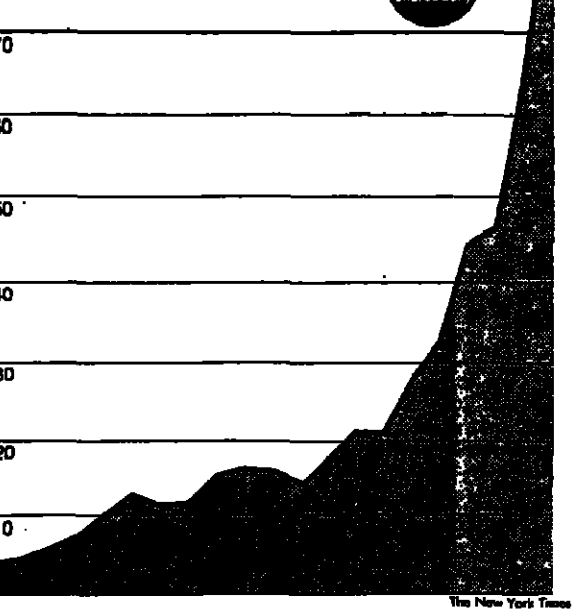
—BRENDA HAGERTY



The trading floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

Entering Electronic Age, Exchange's Volume Soars

Average daily New York Stock Exchange volume, in millions of shares traded



NYSE Traditions Thrive in Computer Era

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was the mid-1970s, when some Wall Street pundits sounded the warning that the New York Stock Exchange would wither, its tumultuous trading floor to be replaced by quietly humming computers, its majestic building to become a monument of a bygone era.

In this instance, though, the predictions have so far been wrong. The New York exchange, the outgrowth of sidewalk trading in the 1790s, has continued to thrive, and not even chief competitors predict its demise any time soon.

"I think the news of their death was premature," said Gordon S. Macklin, president of the

National Association of Securities Dealers, which runs the competing over-the-counter market.

The records prove that the New York exchange is doing well. As it did in 1975, the exchange today handles about 85 percent of the trading in the shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with the rest changing hands on competing exchanges or over the counter.

And as volume soared in the bull market, the New York Stock Exchange handled a record 16.5 billion shares last year, with daily trading reaching as high as 149 million shares with hardly a glitch.

The bottom line has reflected these successes: The exchange's "net revenue," the equivalent of

profit, was \$8.8 million last year, up 40 percent from 1981.

Although the exchange now faces intensifying competition from the National Association of Securities Dealers's over-the-counter market for new listings, the future of the New York exchange also looks reasonably bright. Boosting its fortunes recently were decisions by Merrill Lynch & Co., parent of the largest U.S. brokerage firm, to pull out of two experimental trading systems that have been seen as threats to the New York exchange.

It was the middle 1970s when many people who follow Wall Street were hardly sanguine about the future of the exchange. It was criticized as a relic of the past.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

VW Posts 1st Half Loss; Poor Latin Results Cited

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — Volkswagen, West Germany's largest automaker, said Tuesday that it had the equivalent of a \$55.05-million loss in the first half of 1983, compared with a profit of \$23.59 million in the comparable 1982 period.

The loss resulted mainly from poor results in South America and Mexico. At the same time, VW said it had ended its talks with Chrysler on possible cooperation at the company's New Scranton, Pennsylvania, plant.

VW, in an interim report to shareholders, said Volkswagen of America, the U.S. subsidiary, which had a \$136-million loss for all of 1982, finished the half-year with a "slightly positive result," despite a 2.4 percent drop in unit sales, to 123,344 cars.

But VW said its subsidiaries in Brazil and Mexico continued to suffer from "currency and price controls and considerable devaluations" that posed a "considerable burden" for the corporate parent.

VW said worldwide sales in the period dropped 4 percent, to 1,128,000 cars, from 1,175,000 cars a year earlier. Worldwide production declined more sharply, by 6.7 percent, to 1,133,000 cars from 1,215,000 cars, as dealers cleared heavy inventories.

VW said sales of its cars imported into the United States rose to 70,000 cars, 9.3 percent more than the 64,000 cars it had imported a year earlier. Production of the Rabbit at the New Stanton plant, however, continued to decline, to 33,300 cars from 36,000 in the comparable period a year earlier.

The first-half loss at VW followed a loss for all of 1982 equivalent to \$112.3 million. But the company saw encouragement in the fact that this year's second-quarter loss had been shaved to \$17.6 million, after a first quarter loss of \$37.4 million.

A VW spokesman, commenting Tuesday afternoon on West German news reports that the talks with Chrysler had broken down, said the company was not denying that discussions about concrete areas of cooperation had ever taken place.

Volvo's STC May Sell Unit

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Scandinavian Trading Corp., Volvo's troubled oil-trading subsidiary, said Tuesday that it may sell its STC Finance unit to a company partly owned by the pop music band Abba.

Tedde Jeansson, president of STC, said the company was negotiating a possible sale of its finance house to Infimas, a smaller finance house set up by Polar Music International, Abba's record company. He refused to estimate the value of the proposed sale but said a merger of STC Finance and Infimas would create one of Sweden's largest finance houses.

An announcement is likely Thursday, Mr. Jeansson said. Trading was suspended Tuesday in the shares of both STC and Infimas.

STC recently announced a loss of 268 million Swedish kronor (\$34 million) for 1983's first half.

Prices on NYSE End Slightly Higher

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, aided by a few bargain hunters, rose slightly Tuesday, but trading was slow as many investors went on vacation before the Labor Day weekend.

Railroad issues, which analysts say should post excellent third-quarter earnings, were among the strongest on the list, along with some battered high-technology and steel stocks.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which added 2.04 Monday, closed at 1,196.04, up 1.93 points, after challenging the 1,200 level at midsession. The Dow has traded in a range of 1,180 to about 1,200 for the past two months after surging to records.

The Dow Jones transportation average did better, gaining 5.36 to 538.21.

Advances led declines 884-675 among the 1,955 issues traded. Volume rose to 62.4 million shares from the 53 million traded Monday, the slowest session of the year. But the turnover was far short

of the average daily volume of nearly 87 million over the past year.

"I don't see anything significant happening until after Labor Day, when investors get down to the business of thinking about their money again," said Harry Villor of Sutro & Co., Palo Alto, California.

"The Dow probably will blip up above the 1,200 level soon, and that will be followed by a decline to 1,150 before the market begins another major move up," Mr. Villor predicted.

Many observers said Wall Street has been hoping that the economy would moderate its torrid recovery pace of the past few months to avoid rekindling inflation.

But there was little reaction to the government's report Tuesday that new factory orders fell 1.7 percent in July, the first decline since December. A Monday report showed new-home sales fell 6.5 percent in July because of higher interest rates.

Some traders were restrained by news that federal funds rates traded as high as 9 percent during the

day, up from 9 percent. Bond prices weakened as a result.

Diamond Shamrock was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 22 1/2. Shareholders approved its merger with Natoms. Natoms stock added 1/4 to 26 1/2.

Chrysler, mentioned favorably in a published report, was the second most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/2 to 26 1/2. American Telephone & Telegraph was third, off 1/4 to 64 1/2.

Blue-chip IBM lost 1 1/2 to 117 1/2, but some other high-technology issues attracted attention after skidding the past three months.

Digital Equipment, which exhibited new products at a trade show Monday, gained 3 to 99 1/2. National Semiconductor rose 2 1/2 to 53 1/2. Varian Associates 3 1/2 to 54 1/2. Tektronix 2 1/2 to 75 1/2. Sanders Associates 2 to 99 1/2 and Coleco 2 to 39 1/2.

In the steel group, National Steel gained 1 1/2 to 26 1/2. Republic Steel 1 to 24 1/2 and Bethlehem 1/2 to 22 1/2.

Du Pont eased 1/4 to 51 1/2 and Rohm & Haas gained 2 1/2 to 69 1/2.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 30, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	DK	Sw	N	S	DK
Amsterdam	2.0845	4.30	111.85	27.13	0.1875	—	5.81	137.38	131.075	—	—
Bombay	54.13	81.02	20.109	4.676	3.2885	17.985	—	34.701	5.284	—	—
Frankfurt	2.6911	4.2935	—	25.23	1.676	89.39	4.974	123.14	27.27	—	—
London (3)	1.498	—	4.2296	12.123	2.0435	4.529	81.23	2.22	14.510	—	—
Madrid	1.6455	2.404.10	394.80	198.23	—	353.97	29.679	724.30	165.79	—	—
Paris	6.5575	1.4945	3.2719	0.1225	0.0623	0.3238	0.0185	0.4978	0.1854	—	—
Porto	10.125	12.154	301.01	—	6.6255	309.28	14.577	270.37	81.62	—	—
Zurich	2.1802	3.2665	—	26.98	0.1361	72.975	4.9255	—	22.82	—	—
1 ECU	0.8449	0.5443	2.2774	0.8772	1.288.91	2.5472	45.781	1.8514	0.5208	—	—
1 SDR	1.0495	0.6989	2.8123	0.6725	1.679.83	3.1456	56.604	2.2878	10.1155	—	—

Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	DK	Sw	N	S	DK
Amsterdam	1.1357	0.817	10.817	28.325	0.4669	10.817	—	2.1477	0.55	—	—
Bombay	2.5239	4.0376	10.495	0.884	3.2885	17.985	—	34.701	5.284	—	—
Frankfurt	0.8103	1.2916	3.2719	0.1225	0.0623	0.3238	0.0185	0.4978	0.1854	—	—
London (3)	0.8116	—	4.2296	12.123	2.0435	4.529	81.23	2.22	14.510	—	—
Madrid	0.181	0.2645	0.9775	0.1224	0.0623	0.3238	0.0185	0.4978	0.1854	—	—
Paris	0.174	0.2645	0.9775	0.1224	0.0623	0.3238	0.0185	0.4978	0.1854	—	—
Zurich	0.2108	0.3266	—	26.98	0.1361	72.975	4.9255	—	22.82	—	—
1 ECU	0.1849	0.1243	0.5274	0.1872	1.288.91	2.5472	45.781	1.8514	0.5208	—	—
1 SDR	0.2495	0.1689	0.8123	0.2725	1.679.83	3.1456	56.604	2.2878	10.1155	—	—

Source: Reuters. Sterling 1.2802 Irish £. (a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000 N.D.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Shilling	Pound	ECU	SDR
1M	9 1/4 - 9 3/4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	9 1/4 - 9 3/4	14 1/4 - 14 3/4	9 - 9 1/4	9 - 9 1/4
3M	10 - 10 1/4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	9 1/4 - 9 3/4	14 1/4 - 14 3/4	9 - 9 1/4	9 - 9 1/4
6M	10 1/4 - 10 3/4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	9 1/4 - 9 3/4	14 1/4 - 14 3/4	9 - 9 1/4	9 - 9 1/4
1Y	10 3/4 - 11	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	9 1/4 - 9 3/4	14 1/4 - 14 3/4	9 - 9 1/4	9 - 9 1/4

Key Money Rates

	United States	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8 1/2	8 1/2	—	Bank Base Rate	9 1/2	9 1/2
Federal Funds	Prime Rate	11	11	Call Money	12 1/2	12 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	10 1/4	10 1/4	—	3-month Treasury Bill	9 3/4	9 3/4
Comm. Paper 30-179 days	9.20	9.27	—	3-month Interbank	9 1/4	9 1/4
3-month Treasury Bills	9.20	9.27	—	—	—	—
6-month Treasury Bills	9.20	9.27	—	—	—	—
CD's 20-29 days	9.10	9.10	—	—	—	—
CD's 40-49 days	9.125	9.125	—	—	—	—

	West Germany	Close	Prev.	Japan	Close	Prev.
Lombard Rate	5	5	—	Discount Rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
Overnight Rate	5.10	5.10	—	Call Money	5.50	5.50
One Month Interbank	5.25	5.25	—	3-month Interbank	5.25	5.25
3-month Interbank	5.25	5.25	—	6-month Interbank	5.25	5.25
6-month Interbank	5.25	5.25	—	—	—	—

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank.

Factory Orders in U.S. Declined 1.7% in July

WASHINGTON — New orders for factory-made goods slipped 1.7 percent in July from the previous month, the government said Tuesday, but a government economist said the economic recovery was not running out of steam.

The new orders for the month totaled \$175.5 billion, still the second-highest figure on record despite the decline, the Commerce Department said.

July's slowdown followed a strong 5.1 percent surge of orders in June — after the latest revision — which took the total to its highest for any month, \$178.5 billion.

Durable goods orders, when measured alone, climbed a revised 7 percent in June.

The orders in July determine the amount of goods that will be shipped in the next few months and influence the number of factory workers needed.

"A setback is never good news," the department's chief economist, Robert Ortner, said. "But not to worry. The dropoff in orders in July was a small decline compared with the growth we've had earlier this year."

The decline in factory orders was accompanied by a 0.4-percent rise in inventories. "It looks like the huge liquidations we've gone through have ended or are about to be over," Mr. Ortner said.

Rising inventories are another part of what economists consider a classic pattern of recovery. First consumer spending jumps, as hap-

pened in the second quarter. Then when spending slows down, as it has currently, the more rapid production and deliveries it inspired serve to refill retailers' shelves.

Eventually business starts to stimulate its capital spending, the still-awaited final stage of a mature recovery. While the pattern is recognizable it seems to be taking place far faster than in a typical recovery.

Shipments of manufactured goods were down \$300 million, or 0.5 percent, in July, the first drop in deliveries of goods since October. All figures are seasonally adjusted.

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All of these Securities have been offered outside the United States. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / August 26, 1983

Phibro-Salomon Inc

Warrants Into Negotiable Government Securities (WINGS)

250,000 Warrants Expiring August 16, 1984 to Purchase \$250,000,000 Principal Amount of 10 1/2% U.S. Treasury Notes due May 15, 1993 at an Exercise Price of \$959.375 Per \$1,000 Note

250,000 Warrants Expiring August 16, 1984 to Purchase \$250,000,000 Principal Amount of 10 1/2% U.S. Treasury Bonds due November 15, 2012 at an Exercise Price of \$952.50 Per \$1,000 Bond

Salomon Brothers International

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque Paribas

Crédit Lyonnais

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Hambros Bank Limited

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Société Générale

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

	Vol.	High	Low	Chase	Change
Diamond	8670	27	26	228	+ 3 1/2
Chrysler	8670	27	26	26 1/2	+ 3/8
IBM	7919	53 1/2	54 1/4	64 1/4	+ 1/2
Gen'l	6710	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/16
Texaco	6710	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/2
K mart	6227	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
N sem	5911	53 1/2	53	53 1/2	+ 1/2
Colt	4622	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	+ 1/2
Digital	4227	77 1/2	77	77 1/2	+ 3/4
Amel	3977	66	66	66	+ 1/2
Walsh	3977	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1/2
Nalair	4724	27	25 1/2	26 1/2	+ 1 1/2
4614	4678	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
FinCda 5	4678	34 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	+ 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Index	1194	1204.37	1187.30	1198.4	+ 4.4
Trans	534.94	540.31	532.15	538.21	+ 3.27
Util	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0
Comp	471.40	475.92	468.51	472.36	+ 0.96

	Close	Prev
Advanced	891	891
Declined	665	665
Unchanged	367	443
Total Issues	1923	1959
New Highs	37	17
New Lows	6	13
Volume up	34,778,599	
Volume down	20,527,010	

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	94.04	93.85	93.97	+0.12
Industrials	109.81	109.44	109.48	+0.07
Transp.	86.70	86.30	86.43	+0.13
Utilities	67.42	67.17	67.17	+0.00
Finance	95.42	95.04	95.15	+0.11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.		
	Buy	Sales
Aug. 29	154,235	209,476
Aug. 30	153,427	234,845
Aug. 31	146,325	225,548
Aug. 29-31	453,987	669,669
Aug. 29-31	185,998	247,112
Aug. 29-31	191,475	255,351

* Included in the sales figures

Tuesday's NYSE Closing	
Vol. at 4 a.m. _____	62,379,880
Prev. 4 a.m. Vol. _____	52,803,806
Prev Consolidated Close _____	62,040,880

Tables include the notewise price
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries				
	Close	Pre	Chg	
Advanced	275	275	0	
Declined	275	275	0	
Unchanged	275	275	0	
Total Issues	862	862	0	
New Highs	14	14	0	
New Lows	3	3	0	
Volume up	2,054,285			
Volume down	1,862,685			

	Class	Chge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	289.84	+0.59	293.44	N/A
Industrials	349.58	+1.70	353.22	N/A
Finance	267.55	+0.22	267.77	168.7
Insurance	253.83	+0.84	252.96	184.7
Utilities	213.53	+0.33	213.20	160.7
Banks	171.54	+0.13	170.28	N/A
Transp.	262.44	-0.01	266.48	168.7

	Class	Chge
Bonds	70.73	-0.01
Utilities	69.02	-0.01
Industrials	72.45	-0.01

Impr-CR	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Ch
Warb-a	2103	30 1/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	-
Nept a	1627	48 1/2	44 1/2	46 1/2	+
Vrbm s	1445	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	-
AMSL s	1380	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-
Amund s	1081	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-
Dompe	1080	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-
Rest: w	101	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
Kury	833	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	-
Atchie	307	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	-

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Ch
228.00	225.80	227.71	-

Long	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	10yr	High	Low	High
7%	2%	AAR	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
10%	4%	ACF	1.60	3.0	27	32	15	15	15
12%	5%	ACI	1.00	3.0	27	32	15	15	15
13%	5%	ACM	1.00	3.0	27	32	15	15	15
14%	5%	ACM CP	2.19	3.0	27	32	15	15	15
15%	5%	ACM	1.00	3.0	27	32	15	15	15
16%	5%	ACM	1.00	3.0	27	32	15	15	15
17%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
18%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
19%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
20%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
21%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
22%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
23%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
24%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
25%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
26%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
27%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
28%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
29%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
30%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
31%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
32%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
33%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
34%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
35%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
36%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
37%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
38%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
39%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
40%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
41%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
42%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
43%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
44%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
45%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
46%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
47%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
48%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
49%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
50%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
51%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
52%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
53%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
54%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
55%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
56%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
57%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
58%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
59%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
60%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
61%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
62%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13
63%	5%	API	.41	3.4	28	17	15	13	13

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

PE	Std. High Low		Close, Chg		12 Month	
	High	Low	Close	Chg	High	Low
17	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
16	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
15	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
14	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
13	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
12	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
11	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
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7	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
6	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
5	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
4	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
3	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
2	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
1	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
17	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
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7	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
6	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
5	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
4	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
3	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
2	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
1	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
17	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
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15	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
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8	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
7	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
6	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
5	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
4	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
3	103	97	103	+1	20%	16%
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3%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
4%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
5%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
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7%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
8%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
9%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
10%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
11%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
12%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
13%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
14%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
15%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
16%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
17%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
18%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
19%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
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27%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
28%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
29%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
30%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
31%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
32%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
33%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
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37%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
38%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
39%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
40%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
41%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
42%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
43%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
44%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
45%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
46%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
47%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
48%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
49%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19
50%	Bacon	2.0	21	10	199	19

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	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
A	16	70	276	74	239	283	239	239	239
B	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
C	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
D	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
E	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
F	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
G	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
H	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
I	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
J	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
K	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
L	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
M	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
N	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
O	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
P	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
Q	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
R	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
S	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
T	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
U	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
V	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
W	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
X	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
Y	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239
Z	16	70	74	239	283	239	239	239	239

(Continued on Page 10)

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Olivetti Says Group Revenue Rose 12% Despite Greater Competition

IREA, Italy (Reuters) — Olivetti said Tuesday that revenue rose in the first half of 1983 despite a marked increase in international competition. Group consolidated revenue increased 12 percent to 1,636 billion lire (2 billion) from 1,465 billion lire a year earlier.

Orders won by Olivetti in the Italian market in the first half rose to 4 billion lire from 534.1 billion a year earlier.

Mitsubishi May Bid on Egypt Project

OKYO (AP) — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. is studying the possibility of joining Westinghouse Electric Corp. in a joint bid to build Egyptian nuclear power plants, a Japanese government official said today.

French and West German companies also are expected to bid for the project, whose estimated cost is \$1.5 billion. The plants are to be built by 1991 at El Dab'a, about 160 kilometers (100 miles) west of Alexandria. Because of the high cost of the project, Westinghouse Electric has asked Mitsubishi to join the bid, which is expected in late September, the Japanese economic newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun said.

Canada's GNP Climbs at 7.2% Rate

OTTAWA (Reuters) — Canada's gross national product, adjusted for inflation, rose at an annual rate of 7.2 percent in the second quarter, the highest rate of increase as in the first quarter, Statistics Canada said today.

In last year's second quarter, GNP declined at a 1.4 percent pace. The momentum of the economic recovery was maintained from the first quarter and became more widespread as increases were recorded for major categories, except government expenditure and nonresidential construction, the agency said. The major source of strength in the second quarter was export demand, with merchandise exports rising 8.8 percent.

Warner-Lambert Makes Cancer Drug

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Warner-Lambert Co. said it has developed a new anticancer antibiotic that has been effective against leukemia in small laboratory animals.

The company said the new experimental compound, CL-920, is produced by a micro-organism found in a soil sample collected in São Paulo. Warner-Lambert said it is continuing experimental work and plans clinical studies.

Raniff Creditors Approve Hyatt Plan

FORT WORTH, Texas (Reuters) — Braniff International Corp.'s creditors overwhelmingly approved the reorganization reached with Hyatt Corp. to revive the airline, officials of both companies said today.

The vote in various categories ranged from 73 percent to 100 percent. The secured creditors, the most important group balloting, approved the plan by 99.5 percent. Some unsecured bondholders raised objections to the voting, and U.S. Bankruptcy Court Judge John Flowers was asked to rule on whether to confirm the vote.

Japan Trade Mission to Visit Taiwan

TAIPEI (Reuters) — A 230-member Japanese trade mission that is to arrive in Taipei next Monday is expected to buy \$1 billion of Taiwanese goods, Economics Ministry officials said Tuesday.

The mission, consisting mainly of businessmen, also is to discuss measures to reduce the trade imbalance between the two nations, which is \$2.1 billion in Japan's favor in 1982, they said.

The officials said the main products sold to the Japanese are expected to be tea, canned food, frozen fruit and sporting goods.

Daewoo to Produce Forklifts In South Korea for Caterpillar

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

SEOUL — In a U.S.-Korean business alliance designed to combat Japanese competition, Caterpillar Corp. will stop producing three models of small forklift trucks in the United States and buy them from a South Korean company beginning next year.

A Caterpillar plant at Mentor, Ohio, near Cleveland, which now produces the forklifts, will be closed at the end of 1984 after production at the Incheon plant of Daewoo Heavy Industries Ltd. begins next year, officials of both companies said.

Steve Newhouse, a Caterpillar spokesman at the company's headquarters in Peoria, Illinois, said 1,000 workers at the Ohio plant would be laid off and 300 engineering and marketing employees transferred to other jobs.

Mr. Newhouse said that the Ohio plant closing was part of a consolidation of the company's lift-truck operations and that it was "not correct to consider the Daewoo deal the cause of the shutdown."

Yoon Young Suk, president of Daewoo Heavy Industries, said the deal — to produce 4,000-pound (1,810-kilogram), 5,000-pound and 6,000-pound forklifts to Caterpillar's specifications for sale by Caterpillar anywhere except South Korea — would increase his company's exports by more than \$150 million a year when the Incheon plant reaches full production. Exports last year were \$72 million.

Mr. Yoon also said the sales agreement his company had signed with Caterpillar to buy the wholly owned subsidiary of Caterpillar, called Caterpillar to rely entirely on Daewoo for forklift trucks. Because of this, he said, "I am sure we can achieve \$150 million in sales by 1985 or 1986 — at least by 1986."

Chuh Eun Shik, executive vice president in charge of Daewoo's Incheon plant, said that the production target for Caterpillar was 10,000 units a year but that the companies were still discussing the first-year production figure.

The forklifts will not be marketed in South Korea because Daewoo sells similar models manufactured under license from Komatsu of Japan, Mr. Chuh said.

Daewoo, which makes 18 models of forklifts ranging in size from one to 15 tons, will build a new plant to manufacture the Caterpillar trucks, Mr. Chuh said. Daewoo will provide about 90 percent of the machinery for the plant, he added.

Mr. Newhouse said Caterpillar had informed the United Auto Workers last December that the company "could not continue to manufacture competitively at the Ohio plant because of industrywide overcapacity, decreased demand and intensive foreign competition."

Caterpillar, the third-largest maker of lift trucks in the United States, faces what Mr. Newhouse called "fierce competition" in the small-lift-truck field from Toyota and Nissan of Japan.

Mr. Newhouse said Caterpillar would continue to produce large lift trucks in Oregon and would consolidate midsize forklift production at Leicester, England.

After the Ohio plant is shut, it will be used as a distribution center for a year, dealing in products that Caterpillar imports from South Korea, England and Norway, Mr. Newhouse said.

Mr. Yoon said the Caterpillar deal was one of several steps that his company was taking to improve its exports by 1987. Daewoo's sales account for about 8 percent of South Korea's gross national product.

Mr. Yoon said Daewoo was planning "several other" deals to supply foreign companies with products under their brand names.

News on Mideast Pushes Dollar Up Sharply in N.Y.

United Press International

NEW YORK — Europeans bought dollars Tuesday on news that Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel would resign, then speculators jumped on the bandwagon to push the dollar sharply higher in New York.

"News of fighting by U.S. Marines also contributed" to the flight to dollars, a New York bank dealer said, referring to fighting in Lebanon. "Anything that smacks of more instability in the Middle East for sure never hurts the dollar."

The rise pushed the dollar through key technical levels just as the bond market fell back, signaling higher interest rates to foreign-exchange markets.

"Short-term, a lot of people are worried about much higher interest rates, even though the federal funds have stayed at 9 1/2 percent," said Varick Martin, manager of foreign-exchange operations for Wells Fargo International. "Over the longer haul, however, problems facing West Germany seem to be the driving force behind the dollar's continued strength."

In London the pound dropped to \$1.499 from \$1.5015 Friday, after a trading holiday Monday, and in New York it fell to \$1.496 from \$1.502 Monday. The dollar closed in Frankfurt at 2.694 DM, up from 2.6865 Monday, and traded late Tuesday in New York at 2.6955, up from 2.6775 Monday.

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Central Banker Urges Loan for IMF

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Leading rich nations were urged Tuesday by a senior international banking figure to advance the International Monetary Fund at least \$6 billion on a temporary basis to ease the IMF's cash shortage before its regular resources are to be augmented next year.

Without an emergency infusion of \$6 billion to \$8 billion, IMF officials fear that they may not be able to meet all legitimate borrowing demands from Third World nations.

Lamberto Dini, managing director of the Bank of Italy, and chairman of the central bankers' committee discussing this problem, said in

a telephone interview from Rome that "in a situation like this, it is not reasonable for the IMF not to have the necessary reserves available."

He noted that "lending by the commercial banks to the less-developed countries has actually been negative" in the past few months, meaning that repayments have exceeded new loans.

Mr. Dini, chairman of the deputies of the Group of 10 rich industrial countries, said that he hoped his committee could act favorably on the emergency loan proposal in Paris on Sept. 15 and 16, in advance of the Group of 10 ministerial meeting in Washington Sept. 24. The annual IMF-World Bank meetings will take place Sept. 27-30.

The Italian banker anticipates a

preliminary discussion of his proposal among key central bankers at their meeting Sept. 12 in the Bank for International Settlements headquarters in Basel. European central banks, along with Japan and Canada, are being asked to advance at least \$3 billion, with another \$3 billion expected to come from Saudi Arabia.

The question of whether the IMF for the first time should be allowed to supplement its resources by borrowing in the private financial markets will also be brought up at the Group of 10 deputies' session. West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg has already said his country is firmly opposed to this idea. U.S. officials have withheld comment, but are known to be more open-minded on the issue.

Thursdays in the Trib.

News from the trading floor in

Edward Rohrbach's Wall Street Watch.

Charles J. Mohr, president of the Boston Stock Exchange, said that as a result of recent developments, the New York exchange can worry less about its survival and focus on the smooth execution of orders and the prevention of unethical behavior, including trading on inside information.

"New York is pretty sound," he said. "There's nothing really hot on the horizon. It's back to basics, worrying about surveillance and processing."

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NYSE Traditions Thrive Amid Modernization

(Continued from Page 7)
cized not only as being obsolescent but also as being self-serving and monopolistic. For 183 years, until May 1, 1975, the exchange had mandated fixed commission rates on the purchase and sale of all shares, a lucrative system that by almost all accounts charged too much for trading large blocks of shares.

The exchange's system of specialists was said to be particularly anachronistic.

The specialists' jobs were, and are, frequently passed from father to son. In the case of the New York exchange, 409 individual specialists are grouped into 59 trading units, each handling about 26 stocks.

Orders to buy and sell shares are routed through the appropriate specialist on the exchange floor, and his job is to facilitate smooth trading, using his own capital to buy in times of weakness and sell in times of strength.

The thinking in the mid-1970s was that the specialists, and the attendant blizzard of paper and organized chaos on the exchange floor, could be replaced with some sort of "black box."

A variety of systems were discussed, but basically a huge central computer system would process buy and sell orders, automatically executing them at the best price, whoever may be offering it. The thought was to reduce the power of the specialists and narrow the spread between bid and offered prices by expanding the ranks of market makers.

But the exchange, a quasi-public, not-for-profit institution owned by the specialists and brokers who have bought seats, was not about to preside over its own decline.

Instead, it has moved deftly, introducing enough sophisticated electronics to calm at least some computer advocates, building sufficient capacity to avoid the paperwork crunches of the 1960s and taking a more conciliatory stand in public — all while protecting the specialists whose livings were at stake.

"They've done just a great job in improving the efficiency of the existing trading system," said James H. Lorie, a finance professor at the University of Chicago. "They have delayed successfully the day when we will have a truly modern stock-trading system."

At the same time, the heat from Washington has eased. In the Securities and Exchange Act Amendments of 1975, Congress mandated, without much elaboration, a national market system in which all

buy and sell orders would freely compete and in which market makers would intervene infrequently.

But even before deregulation became fashionable, the Securities and Exchange Commission insisted on moving cautiously, mindful of its marching orders from Congress yet fearful of wrecking rather than improving a system that has let investors buy and sell securities so easily and rapidly.

The changes that have been made at the New York exchange are widely credited to William M. Battin, 74, a retired chairman of J.C. Penney & Co., who became chairman of the exchange in 1976.

Perhaps chief among Mr. Battin's accomplishments is the peace he has made with many of the exchange's critics. His predecessor, James J. Neidham, was considered to have a somewhat abrasive style that sometimes irked his own board. But Mr. Battin is known as a low-key diplomat who has worked quietly behind the scenes and has tempered some of the Big Board's more parochial interests.

Some of Mr. Battin's compromises are clearly visible on the exchange floor today.

In the last three or so years, the exchange has spent about \$70 million for sophisticated electronic equipment and refurbishing the trading floor. New computers have been installed to execute trades and report them to the brokerage firms and the public more quickly. And the 22 cramped trading posts on the floor have been replaced by 14 sleek new ones with more room for the new electronics.

Improvements are continuing. The exchange is now putting in the computer equipment capable of handling trading of 250 million shares a day by the end of 1984.

Some questions, however, have been raised about whether the SEC

Singapore to Get Diamond Market

United Press International

SINGAPORE — A diamond exchange will be opened in Singapore by Jan. 1, officials said Tuesday. An official of the Diamond Importers Association of Singapore predicted the exchange would make the country one of the fastest growing diamond markets in the world.

The association, a member of the World Federation of Diamond Bourses, spent five years preparing for the opening of an exchange, the official said.

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John J. Phelan Jr.

NYSE Begins Search for New Chief

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The 22-member board of directors of the New York Stock Exchange is starting to con- sider a replacement for William M. Battin, the exchange's 74-year-old chairman and chief executive, whose contract expires next May.

Many people on Wall Street regard John J. Phelan Jr., the president and No. 2 man at the exchange, as a strong contender. But we are ready to say the race is over.

William Milfred Battin, nicknamed Mil, became the Big Board's paid chairman in April 1976. His original five-year, \$2-million contract was to have expired in May 1981 but was extended three years in recognition of his accomplishments.

Mr. Phelan, 52, a former specialist on the trading floor and the son of a specialist, became the exchange's full-time president and chief operating officer in May 1980. Known as being somewhat staid, he has been intimately involved in the modernizing of the exchange and is popular among several present and former directors.

According to Martha Redfield, a director whose term expired in May, Mr. Phelan is likely to be promoted, although he may end up sharing the top spot with someone who is more closely associated with business and government.

A former director, who asked not to be identified, said, "I think if I had any kind of vote while I was on the board, John Phelan was an overwhelming favorite."

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Du Pont Finds New Process for Making Polymers

Method May Be Used to Manufacture Automotive Finishes That Use Less Solvent

By Thomas J. Luck
New York Times Service

WILMINGTON, Delaware — Du Pont said that it had discovered a new process for making polymers, the molecular building blocks for plastics, paints, and synthetic fibers. It said it expects to use the process to produce new automotive finishes that could be brought to market within two years.

The company said Monday that the polymer process could also be used to improve the quality of plastics, fibers, and other products. At the same time, it said the technology would enable its scientists to

search for entirely new synthetic substances. "It is clearly too early to tell how broad the commercial applications will be, but we are convinced that this is an important scientific advancement," said Charles Bottomley, research director for Du Pont's research and development department.

Jay Melzer of Goldman Sachs agreed that because of the large number of products that Du Pont makes with polymers, a more advanced production technique "could ultimately be a big plus." But he cautioned that the new process was "going to take many years to roll out."

Polymers are long strands of molecules that are linked to form synthetic substances. They are sometimes likened by chemists to freight trains in which the cars are changed to produce different polymers. Synthetic polymers were first used in the early 1930s with the commercial introduction of nylon. Since then they have been used to manufacture a wide range of other products.

Mr. Bottomley said the new process, which has been under development at Du Pont's laboratories since 1979, "represents the first important change" in the way polymers are made in more than 20 years. The company said its process

gives it increased control in linking specific molecules, and therefore enables it to produce polymer chains that are at the same time more uniform and more complex than ever before.

"It means we can pursue complex polymeric structures that heretofore only existed on paper," said Richard Quisenberry, a director of research and development at Du Pont.

The company said the automotive finishes it hopes to make with the new polymer process would require less solvent — the chemical agent that keeps paint in a liquid form — than finishes now available.

Japan Weighs U.S. Bond Plan

Reuters

TOKYO — The Japanese Finance Ministry is considering allowing government-affiliated organizations to issue government-guaranteed bonds in New York, ministry sources said Tuesday.

The bond issues would take the place of government bonds, the so-called Nakasone bonds, proposed by some Japanese and Western economists, they said.

Organizations issuing the bonds would include the Japan Development Bank and Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corp., the sources said.

Mexico Is Streamlining Its Banks, By Merging Some, Closing Others

United Press International

MEXICO CITY — In the first major shake-up of its year-old nationalized banking system, the Mexican government Tuesday merged about 50 banks into 29 and eliminated 11 other banks under a program to streamline the system.

The merger becomes effective Wednesday, one year after Mexico's private banks had their last day of operations before being expropriated in a surprise move by then President José López Portillo, who assailed the bankers as "traitors" and blamed them for ransacking the country and taking out its foreign currency.

The consolidation of the nationalized banks was ordered by President Miguel de la Madrid in the context of the National Development Plan, according to the pre-announced to the decree.

The development plan, announced in May, is intended to guide the growth of Mexico until 1985.

"It is impossible to promote economic and commercial expansion if the financial system slows up this growth," a ministry spokesman said.

Under the reorganization plan, 32 banks are to merge into 12 credit institutions and 17 others are to maintain their individual charters. Banks with small capital assets

are to merge with larger institutions that would act as full-service banks offering checking and savings accounts, investment facilities and foreign transactions.

Mexico's four largest banks, Bancomer, Banamex, Multibanco Comex and Banca Serfin, will retain their names and have smaller banks incorporated into their operations.

Separate decrees eliminated five banking and credit institutions because of bankruptcy, including Banco Regional del Pacifico, the Financiera de Credito Mercantil, the Financiera de Industrias y Construcciones and two regional banks.

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Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybean Meal 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybean Oil 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybean Meal 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybean Oil 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

U.S. Future Prices

Open High Low Close Chg
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybean Meal 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybean Oil 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybean Meal 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybean Oil 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

Financial

Open High Low Close Chg
U.S. Treasury Bonds 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
U.S. Treasury Notes 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
U.S. Treasury Bills 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
U.S. Treasury Bonds 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
U.S. Treasury Notes 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
U.S. Treasury Bills 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

Industrials

Open High Low Close Chg
Steel 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Aluminum 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Copper 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Steel 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Aluminum 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Copper 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

Over-the-Counter

Open High Low Close Chg
NASDAQ National Market Prices
IBM 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Microsoft 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Apple 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
IBM 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Microsoft 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Apple 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

Food

Open High Low Close Chg
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybean Meal 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybean Oil 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybean Meal 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybean Oil 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

Metals

Open High Low Close Chg
Gold 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Silver 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Copper 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Gold 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Silver 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Copper 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

Stocks

Open High Low Close Chg
Dow Jones 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
S&P 500 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Nikkei 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Dow Jones 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
S&P 500 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Nikkei 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

Commodity Indexes

Open High Low Close Chg
Crude Oil 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Natural Gas 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Heating Oil 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Crude Oil 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Natural Gas 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Heating Oil 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

Livestock

Open High Low Close Chg
Cattle 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Pigs 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Sheep 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Cattle 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Pigs 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Sheep 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

London Metals

Open High Low Close Chg
Gold 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Silver 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Copper 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Gold 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Silver 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Copper 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

London Commodities

Open High Low Close Chg
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

Floating Rate Notes

Open High Low Close Chg
3-Month 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
6-Month 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
9-Month 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
3-Month 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
6-Month 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
9-Month 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

Paris Commodities

Open High Low Close Chg
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

Cash Prices

Open High Low Close Chg
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

Dividends

Open High Low Close Chg
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

NYSE High-Lows

Open High Low Close Chg
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

AMEX High-Lows

Open High Low Close Chg
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

NEW HIGHS

Open High Low Close Chg
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

NEW LOWS

Open High Low Close Chg
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
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Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
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NEW HIGHS

Open High Low Close Chg
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NEW LOWS

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NEW HIGHS

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NEW LOWS

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NEW HIGHS

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NEW LOWS

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NEW HIGHS

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NEW LOWS

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NEW LOWS

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NEW HIGHS

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NEW LOWS

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NEW HIGHS

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NEW LOWS

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NEW HIGHS

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Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

NEW LOWS

Open High Low Close Chg
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01

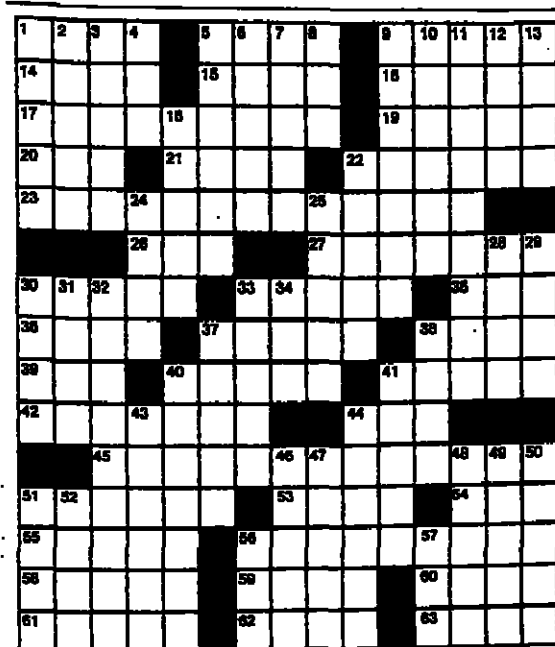
NEW HIGHS

Open High Low Close Chg
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NEW LOWS

Open High Low Close Chg
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Soybeans 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 -0.01
Wheat 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.25 -0.01
Corn

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1 Rhyme
2 Trunk fastener
3 Waver
4 Weather indicator
5 Norwegian king
6 Sample
7 With 22 Across, boxer's explanation for his long layoff
8 Famed race horse
9 21 Across
10 See 17 Across
11 Two-time loser
12 See 17 Across
13 Tragedy by Shakespeare
14 She wrote "Three Lives"
15 Shelter in a garden
16 Alar on high
17 Carnegie or Albert
18 Resound
19 See 17 Across
20 Girth like a baritone
21 Slumped's neighbor
22 Heavens' nearly least
23 Spotted
24 B.C. vessel

DOWN

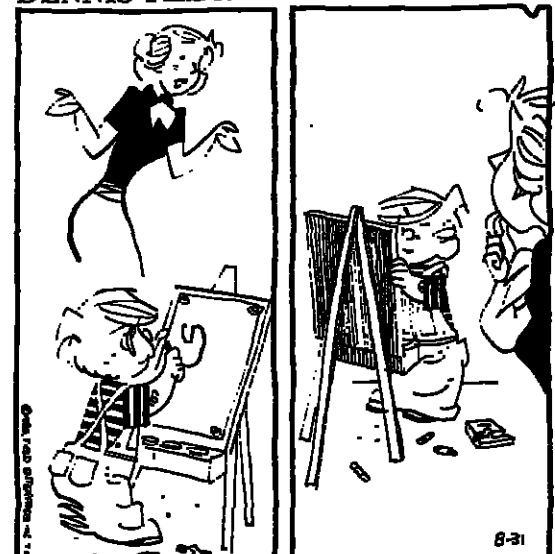
1 Miller's "from the bridge"
2 Member of an Iranian sect
3 "Catching the bus" became a Burton
4 Precinct
5 Blindfold
6 Flashed for
7 Flashed for
8 Certain G.I.
9 Track official
10 Discoverer of Tahiti
11 Aide
12 Philippine group
13 Bird's looks
14 Very pale

ACROSS

15 With 56 Across, wisecracker's reply to boxer
16 Jeweler's
17 Like a bump on
18 See 45 Across
19 Landlocked Asian country
20 Landlocked Asian country
21 Landlocked Asian country
22 Landlocked Asian country
23 Landlocked Asian country
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27 Landlocked Asian country
28 Landlocked Asian country
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60 Landlocked Asian country
61 Landlocked Asian country

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"How can you draw a picture of God? NOBODY KNOWS WHAT HE LOOKS LIKE."

"They will now."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TRIHM
KARNC
SHERTH
RUFIAN

Answer: "CRAWL OFFSET MOHAI"

Yesterday's Jumble HAZEL CRAWL OFFSET MOHAI

Answer: When you give the answers in "round" numbers, you're apt to come up with this—ALL ZEROS

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Algeria 22 27 32 37 42 47
Amsterdam 12 17 22 27 32 37
Athens 18 23 28 33 38 43
Barcelona 15 20 25 30 35 40
Berlin 12 17 22 27 32 37
Brussels 10 15 20 25 30 35
Bucharest 18 23 28 33 38 43
Budapest 15 20 25 30 35 40
Cairo 25 30 35 40 45 50
Cape Town 18 23 28 33 38 43
Chicago 22 27 32 37 42 47
Copenhagen 15 20 25 30 35 40
Dallas 25 30 35 40 45 50
Denver 18 23 28 33 38 43
Detroit 15 20 25 30 35 40
Frankfurt 12 17 22 27 32 37
Geneva 18 23 28 33 38 43
Helsinki 10 15 20 25 30 35
Hong Kong 25 30 35 40 45 50
Houston 22 27 32 37 42 47
Jakarta 28 33 38 43 48 53
London 12 17 22 27 32 37
Los Angeles 22 27 32 37 42 47
Madrid 18 23 28 33 38 43
Manila 25 30 35 40 45 50
Mexico City 22 27 32 37 42 47
Miami 25 30 35 40 45 50
Moscow 10 15 20 25 30 35
New Delhi 28 33 38 43 48 53
New York 22 27 32 37 42 47
Oman 25 30 35 40 45 50
Paris 18 23 28 33 38 43
Rangoon 28 33 38 43 48 53
Rio de Janeiro 22 27 32 37 42 47
San Francisco 18 23 28 33 38 43
Seattle 12 17 22 27 32 37
Singapore 28 33 38 43 48 53
Sydney 22 27 32 37 42 47
Taipei 28 33 38 43 48 53
Tokyo 22 27 32 37 42 47
Washington 18 23 28 33 38 43
Yokohama 22 27 32 37 42 47

PEANUTS

YOU'RE JUST JEALOUS BECAUSE I'VE ACHIEVED INNER PEACE!

I CAN FACE ANY PROBLEM THAT COMES ALONG

I HAVE SUCH INNER PEACE THAT EVEN IF MY SWEET BARBOO SAID HE DIDN'T LOVE ME, IT WOULDN'T MATTER...

I'M NOT YOUR SWEET BARBOO, AND THAT'S THE BEST NEWS I'VE EVER HEARD!!

BLONDIE

CORA AND I HAD ANOTHER FIGHT LAST NIGHT

MAYBE YOU'RE USING THE WRONG APPROACH BOSS

INSTEAD OF FIGHTING, WHY DON'T YOU GIVE HER A KISS?

THAT'S WHAT STARTED THE FIGHT

BEETLE BAILEY

I WANTED TO HAVE A LITTLE TALK WITH YOU, ROLF

YOU KNOW WHY GIRLS TAKE YOUR TENNIS LESSONS?

THEY DON'T GIVE A HOOT ABOUT TENNIS. THEY COME TO SEE YOU!

THEY'RE MAKING YOU INTO A SEX OBJECT... A PIECE OF BEEF!

HE'S RIGHT. I WOULDN'T MIND BEING A SEX OBJECT, EITHER

ANDY CAPP

DO YOU HAVE TO STAY SO LATE WHEN YOU GO OUT WITH PEOPLE?

SORRY, PET. IT WAS THE HOSPITALITY. I'VE NEVER SEEN A BETTER STOCKED LIQUOR CABINET

I TRUST YOU APOLOGISED BEFORE YOU LEFT FOR KEEPING THEM UP SO LATE?

WAKE THEM UP? THEY'VE ALREADY GONE TO BED

IT'S ALL THOUGHT

WIZARD OF ID

HOW DO YOU LIKE MY NEW JEANS?

VERY NICE

WHY IS IT I WANT TO SING BLUE MOON?

REX MORGAN

RICHARD, PLEASE COME BACK! DON'T LEAVE ME! I NEED YOU!

DENISE NEEDS ME MORE!

GARFIELD

GARFIELD'S IN FOR A BIG SURPRISE. I PUT AN ALARM ON THE REFRIGERATOR

THAT'S THE FIRST RULE FOR SUCCESSFULLY LIVING WITH A CAT

YOU MUST BE SMARTER THAN THE CAT

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE line between four no-trump bids that are Blackwood and those that are not is difficult to draw. Most textbooks are content to point out that direct raises of no-trump are natural, but there are other situations.

One useful rule is this: A player who bids a natural three no-trump cannot subsequently use Blackwood.

This explains the bidding of the diagram deal.

With a powerful holding in the enemy spade suit, South made two attempts to play no-trump rather than diamonds. Eventually she carried on to six diamonds over five, judging correctly that making five diamonds, with or without an

overtrick, would be a poor match-point score.

Some declarers in no-trump were able to make 12 tricks when they escaped an opening heart lead and played West for the club queen. In six diamonds South was able to avoid the club guess, and a heart lead would not have been damaging.

She won the opening spade lead with the ace, cashed the heart ace and ruffed a heart. She led a low trump and when West ducked — a slight misjudgment — the jack won in dummy. South ruffed another heart, cashed the trump ace and led to the club ace.

When she then ruffed yet another heart and led her spade winners, West could make her trump king whenever

she pleased. The club losers from dummy disappeared, and South had made her slam by a neat dummy reversal play.

NORTH

WEST EAST

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